The Centre Reporter.

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M'KINLEY AND HIS CABINET.

AN EFFORT TO FORCE SHERMAN OUT OF THE SENATE.

The "Advance Agent of Prosperity" Securing Material to Fill His Portfolio.—Hanna Wants to be a Senator.

The last plays in the little game arranged by McKinley and Hanna to freeze John Sherman out of the Senate and out of Ohio politics by compelling him to become a member of McKinley's Cabinet will be made this week at Canton, whither Sherman has been summoned. It is believed in Washington that McKinley and Hanna hold all the trumps and that Sherman will bow to the inevitable and go into the cabinet, although he makes no secret of preferring to remain in the Senate, because he would rather do that than to retire to private life at the end of his term in the Senate. Should he enter the cabinet, Hanna will succeed him in the Senate, by gubernatorial appointment, and be a candidate for a full term at the expiration of this one, if the Republicans retain control of the Ohio legislature. The attempts to put the McKinley collar upon other Senators have been dismal failures. Allison and Aldrich have both refused the Treasury portfolio, which had first been refused by Representative Dingley. It is difficult to get men of self respect who are willing to blindly pledge themselves to support McKinly for the reelection in return for a Cabinet portfolio.

It seems that a blackguard speech has to be made at every session of Congress. Representative Johnson, of Cal., who was working with the Huntingdon lobby for the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, which was disposed of by the House today after four days discussion, is entitled to the belt for having made one of the dirtiest and most indecent personal attacks ever made on the floor of the House—the speech was so dirty that no newspaper would print it at all. The man attacked was Wm. R. Hearst, who has fought the bill in his New York and San Francisco newspapers and who, Johnson thinks, was instrumental in getting him defeated when he was a candidate for reelection last November.

A Senator who is a close friend of Justice Field of the Supreme Court, said of the revival of the rumor that Justice Field, who has long been eligible for retirement, would retire on the promise of President Cleveland to nominate Secretary Carlisle to the vacancy: "There isn't a word of truth in the story. Justice Field has said that he would not give Mr. Cleveland an opportunity to name his successor, and the old gentleman has a long and unbroken record for living up to his word. But even if he should retire or there should be another vacancy in the Court, it would not be filled by Secretary Carlisle; he might be nominated by the President, but there would be no possibility of the nomination being confirmed by the Senate."

Senator Jones, of Ark., has gone home to be present at the election of his successor by the Arkansas legislature. As he has no opposition, there isn't the slightest doubt of his being his own successor, and the Democrats of Arkansas will make no mistake in sending Senator Jones back, as no man in the Senate has more rapidly come to the front in power and influence than he has since he become prominent in the Wilson tariff bill fight in the Senate. The work he did in the last campaign as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is known to all.

Whether the speech of Senator Mills today, on his resolution declaring that the expediency of recognizing the independence of a foreign state belongs to Congress, and that the President shall act in harmony with Congress; and further declaring that the independence of Cuba ought to be and is hereby recognized, and appropriating $10,000 for the salary and expenses of a Minister to Cuba, will open the flood gates of Cuban oratory remains to be seen. It was plain and to the point. Mr. Mills thinks the matter should not be longer postponed, and a short time ago a majority of the Senate thought with him, but influences have been at work, which, if they have not changed opinions, have at least brought about an apparent willingness to leave the whole business for the next Congress and administration to deal with. Representative Money, of Miss., has returned from his investigating trip to Cuba, but says he is'nt ready yet to talk for publication of what he found out, or at least of all he found out.

The House passed the Loud bill and it is now in the hands of the Senate Committee, with chances of action in doubt.

There is a disposition on the part of Democrats in the House to criticize the tardiness of Speaker Reed in filling the two Democratic vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee. They would unquestionably have been filled before the tariff hearings, but although the hearings are now over, they are still unfilled. It looks like a bit of pure cussedness on Reed's part. The places are merely honorary now, as the Democratic members will not be allowed to have any hand in making the tariff bill.

Last Year's Peculations.

The record of embezzlements, defalcations, forgeries and bank wrecks the past year is one of these remarkable compilations.

The peculations comprised in these several forms of dishonesty amounted to $9,465,921, an average of about $788,826 per month. The losses inflicted in this way upon the confidence of the public were not as great as they were in 1895, and fall far below the figures of 1894—$25,234,112—when these forms of rascality wrought most destructively in the history of the country. The nearest approach to the record of 1894 was that of 1884, when the people were victimized to the extent of $22,154,000.

The record by States shows that New York occupies first place, with New Hampshire second, and Pennsylvania a close third. The losses are distributed as follows: Stolen from banks, $3,996,570; by city and county officials, $1,393,975; by agents, $1,045,000; by forgeries, $341,500; from loan associations, $479,587; miscellaneous stealings, $2,200,000. Some may believe the above an exaggeration, but take one year in Centre county alone, only a few years back, when we had the hay-fork-note swindles to upwards of $5000, with other swindles upon farmers for another $5000; besides these a leading Bellefonte banker informed us that the notes in the bohemian oats swindle to his positive knowlege ran up to $30,000!

No doubt there are many peculations which are not reported, being compromised for various reasons. The figures given are for those which became known to the press.

The Arbitration Treaty.

Strong practical sense has marked throughout the negotiation for a treaty of arbitration, signed on Monday last in Washington City, by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Secretary of State Olney. Wisdom is displayed in trying to avoid all visionary or excessively different aims. The instrument is limited in operative force to five years; it excludes all controversies involving the honor and dignity of either signatory power, all contentions as to territorial claims, fisheries, navigation and all matters exceeding one million pounds sterling in money claims. The treaty sets up provisions for arbitration, committing this to men of the highest legal standing in both countries, whose action in itself will carry to public opinion acceptance as to their findings. In case of failure to agree the umpire is to be selected by the King of Sweden. In one set of questions, the failure of obtaining a majority of five to one in the tribunal of arbitration shall not, of itself, justify recourse to hostile measures, but the occasion of mediation of one or more friendly powers, invited for this purpose.

It is so formulated as to make war a remote possibility between the contracting parties, but it also precludes those fears and rumors of war, which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a national disaster.

Pay no more Bounties.

The county commissioners of Delaware county have decided to pay no more bounties on foxes, weasels, hawks etc. The reason for this action is because the supreme court has recently decided that the law on this subject is not valid, excepting those statutes which provide for the payment of bounties upon the heads of wolves and wild cats. This information was furnished the commissioners by Dr. B. H. Warren, state economic zoologist, who kept posted upon all such matters.

For Sale.

The Harpster property now occupied by D. J. Meyer, will be offered at private sale. It is desirably located, and has good dwelling house, stable, and other necessary outbuildings, along with a large building now occupied by A. J. Reesman's stove and tin store. The property will be offered at a bargain. Address

JOHN S. HARPSTER,
tf 123 Stepheson St., Freeport, Ill.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Jan. 17, at Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at St. Johns at 7 p. m.; at Georges Valley at 2 p. m.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

At 8.13 a. m. Wednesday, January 27, a special train of Pullman composite, dining, sleeping, compartment, and observation cars will leave the handsome Jersey City Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bound for San Diego California, and conveying the first of the Pennsylvrnia Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours to the Pacific Coast.

This train will be the finest that ever crossed the continent, and the tour it carries one of the most elaborate and complete ever conceived for trans-continental and pleasure travel. In charge of an affable and experienced tourist agent, assisted by a highly accomplished chaperon, this parfy, without fear of missing train connections, and without any of those petty annoyances incident to individual traveling, crosses the American continent with as much comfort and ease as it would spend a week at the Waldorf, stopping too, at St. Louis, Kansas City, Las Vegas Hot Springs, and Santa Fe, and visiting their principal points of interest. A bath room, barber shop, and an upright piano will be found on the train, and every other convenience and luxury of a first-class hostelry.

The great object of this tour is to escape the insalubrious climate of the East and to sojourn for a time amid the transcendent beauties of California, breathe its invigorating air and bask beneath its matchless sky. A grander attraction could not be offered nor a more perfect method of reaching it.

Five weeks will be allowed in this "Paradise of the Pacific," during which tourists will visit Los Angeles, Pasadena, "Ye Alpine Tavern," Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Mt. Hamilton, and the garden spot of the earth, Del Monte.

Returning, tourists will stop at Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, and Chicago. Two days will be spent visiting the famous and sublime freaks of nature in the Manitou region.

Tickets for this tour, including railroad transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth,) meals en route, carriage drives, and hotel accommodations going and returning, and transportation in California, will be sold at rate of $310 00 from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg.

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphi.

Opposed to Tobacco.

There is great consternation among the male portion of Centre county teachers. When the county directors met in annual convention during the teachers' institute, they passed resolutions denouncing the use of tobacco in any form whatever by teachers, and endorsed the law prohibiting the use of the same. Furthering their good work, they demanded that in the future the county superintendent enter on every certificate granted whether or not the holder is a user of tobacco in any form. The directors are now, in almost every precinct of the county, quietly investigating to find out how many of the teachers use tobacco, with a view of demanding that they either quit its use or resign from teaching. As a good many of the male teachers either chew or smoke when not engaged in teaching, there is every promise of considerable reform along the whole line of teachers, or a great number of dismissals.

McKinley's Cabinet Troubles.

McKinley has trouble to get a cabinet; Shermen and a number of others have refused half dozen times. A late guess gives the following as part:

Sec'y of State, John Sherman, Ohio.
Sec'y Navy, Cor. N. Bliss, N. Y.
Sec'y War, Gen. Alger, Mich.
Sec'y Agriculture, J. A. Wilson, Io.

'Tis Venus.

The brilliant star seen in the western heavens in the early part of the evening is Venus. A story has been going the rounds that it is an electric light sent up several miles by a Pittsburg firm, and the fake tale deceived a great many people.

A Cure for Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes London Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

THE JANUARY TRIAL LIST.

A BIG GRIST TO BE GROUND BY THE COURT.

The Civil List is Larger than Usual.—Other [Local Matters Concerning the Near Neighborhood.

January court, commencing Monday January 25, 1897.

FIRST WEEK.

Use of Joseph Ketner vs Jno. Stoner.
Samuel Gramley, exr., vs. Jacob B. Hazel.
J. Connel & Co. vs. Celia Ratowsky.
Funk & Emertine vs. Celia Ratowsky.
Reitzmeyer & Zelenke vs. Celia Ratowsky.
J. Kohen vs. Celia Ratowsky.
Henrietta Kline vs. O. of P. Boggs twp.
E. L. Orvis, exr. vs. A. Brockerhoff, adm'r.
Use of Thos. Meyer vs. Margaret F. Alexander et. al.
Centre County Banking Co. vs. H. M. Meek et. al.
W. H. Williams, et al. adm'r vs. James Mattern, et. al.

SECOND WEEK.

Frick Co. vs. Joseph Carson.
Machael Canavan vs. O. L. Schoonover.
David Rothrock, adm'r vs. Henry Rothrock, et. al.
James Auman vs. C. B. R. of Pa.
Ellis L. Orvis, exr. vs. A. Brockerhoff, admr.
Thompson & Schuldt vs. Wm. Oswalds.
Montgomery & Co. vs. R. C. Irvin, et. al.
Montgomery & Co. vs. R. C. Irvin, et. al.
M. Nicholas vs. McClain & Co.
John A. Mann vs. Geo. Deitz, et. al.
Wm. Mann, Sr. vs. Geo. Deitz, et. at.
Witchey & Griffith vs. Wm. Parker.
John M. Long vs. Wm. L. Leathers; ex.
Rose S. Lyon vs. Gustave Lyon.
Rose S. Lyon vs. Gustave Lyon, et. al.
S. A. Shumaker vs. D. M. Butts, et. al.
Mary M. Frank vs. Howard boro.
C. L. Beck vs. Dr. J. A. Bright.
Francis M. Atherton, use of vs. M. F. Alexander, et. al.
C. Seutman et. al. vs. Rebecca Parker et. al.
J. P. Sebring, vs. F. G. Ingram.
Mattie E. Garland vs. Amos Garland.
Geo. R. Boak vs. Geo. Bowes, et. al.
J. H. Reifsnyder vs. Hannah Reed.
John A. Hunter vs. John I. Thompson, et. al.
O. Williams, admr, vs. Terrance McAlarney's exr's.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Albert E. Bartges, Millheim, and Chestie Tibbens, Penn Cave.

L. A. Miller, and Edith A. Muma, Rebersburg.

John A. Heckman, and Elizabeth Belle Boal, Potter twp.

James Peters, Oak Hall, and E. Olive Houser, Lemont.

Wm. T. Moore, Mifflin Co., and Ella Crotzer, Centre Hall.

James P. Wioh, Bellefonte, and Antoinette Briggs, Youngstown, O.

Election Data.

Election, February 16, 1897.

January 26, 1897—Last day for filing nomination papers, county or city, with the county commissioners, 21 days before the election.

January 29, 1897—Last day for filing certificates of nomination for township and borough offices with the county commissioners 18 days before the election.

February 1, 1897—Last day for filing nomination papers for township and borough officers with the county commissioners, 15 days before the election.

Time for filing objections—Feb. 4. In the case of certificates and papers designed for borough and township officers at least 12 days before the days of election.

When candidates may withdraw:

February 4, 1897—For township and borough officers, 12 days before the election.

February 5, 1897—The county commissioners shall send to the sheriff an official list containing the names and party or political affiliations of all candidates, at least 19 days before the election.

Another Monument to Curtin.

The executive and monument committees af the Grand Army of the Republic Association of Pennsylvania, met on Tuesday in the G. A. R. rooms at Harrisburg, to receive petitions sent out for G. A. R. signatures and complete them for presentation to the legislature. The petitions are for the erection of a monument to the late Governor Curtin on the site of old Camp Curtin at Harrisburg.

NEW RULING ON PENSIONS.

A Decision that Will Interest Many Children of Soldiers.

An important pension decision has been rendered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds, in the case of Eva E. Cobb, of Washington, Pa. Until the age of 16 Miss Cobb drew a pension as minor child of Edmund Cobb, deceased, late of Co. C, 203d Regt. Pa. Vol. Then her name was dropped from the roll under the provision of the general law. Her guardian applied for a restoration on the ground that being subject to epileptic fits she was permanently helpless and incapacitated for earning a living by manual labor. The pension bureau denied the application and nothing was done in the matter until 1894, fifteen years after Miss Cobb was dropped from the roll. Then a second application was made, which was also rejected. This year Congressman Acheson brought the case before the board of final review, where it was again rejected, and the pension commissioner, on appeal, affirmed the decision. Another appeal was taken to the secretary of the interior, and Assistant Secretary Reynolds has reversed all former rulings and ordered Miss Cobb's name placed on the roll at $10 per month from July, 1894. The decision is regarded as a very important one, bringing an entirely new class of cases within the provisions of the pension laws.

BRIEF POLITICAL NOTES.

In Philadelphia after a hot fight the anti-Harrity Democrats carried a majority of the delegates.

The Republican fight in Philadelphia for city officers resulted in favor of the Dave Martin, or anti-Quay, faction.

The latest seems to be that Sherman may no longer refuse to go into McKinley's cabinet.

McKinley's cabinet trouble comes from Hanna's wanting to boss all.

If Sherman goes into the cabinet it is reported Hanna will get his seat in the senate.

Democrats of Centre, in making choice of local officers look to the good of the party—trading has done great harm as all can now see. No true Democrat will engage in trading.

The oleo bill was defeated in the lower house of congress on Tuesday.

The Dem. Co. Chairman, Hugh Taylor, has completed his list of district chairmen. The work of these is to look after the welfare of the party in their respective districts and aid the Co. Chairman in his efforts to build up the organization.

Two Weeks in Florida.

To see Florida is a pleasure; to visit it is a privilege; but to spend a fortnight within its borders is an epoch. There is a great satisfaction in witnessing the ripening of tropical fruits in their own native land, and a peculiar joy in wrestling with old ocean's waves when lakes and rivers at home are all icebound. One appreciates the wonders of modern invention and railroad development upon leaving the neighborhood of good skating one day and finding himself in the vicinity of good bathing the next. Yet this can be done, and the man who prefers hunting or fishing will take his accoutrements along with him, for Florida extends a cordial invitation to all sportsmen.

Whoever would exchange for two weeks the uncertain climate of the North for the delightful and Spring-like sunshine of Florida should take the personally-conducted Jacksonville tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad which leaves New York by special train January 26. Excursion tickets for this tour, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth,) and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates; New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00, Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, tourist agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

It Likes the Calendar.

The figure 9 dropped into the calendar January 1889, and will stay there 111 years from that date, or until Dec. 31, 1999. No other figure has had such a consecutive run, and the 9 itself has only once before been in the race which lasted over a century in which it continuously figures.

Local Primaries.

Chairman Taylor has given notice to the boro, township and precinct committeemen to hold Democratic primaries on Jan. 23, to make nominations for local offices.

Local Jottings.

Little ice and thin snows so far.

Bring your sale bills to the Reporter office for a good job.

See adv. of small farm for rent by Henry Emerick.

Hastings, Quay and Penrose are going to Florida.

Bring your sale bills and other job work to the Reporter office.

Cameron's Cuban recognition resolution is surely dead in the senate.

Some of the by-roads were very bad last week, caused by freeze and thaw.

Gregg township was largely represented at Monday's insurance election.

The late deputy sheriff Cal. Weaver has moved to his former home at Aaronsburg.

John Slack, an old and esteemed citizen of Potter, is moving on a farm near Bellefonte.

A general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed a few days ago.

Jas. C. Smith, of Millheim, has taken his daughter, Minerva, to Philadelphia for medical treatment.

The house and lot of the Sam. Harpster estate in the central part of this place is adv. for sale in another colum.

The venerable Samuel Kreamer, of Woodward, now aged 84 years, a short time ago left on a visit to Illinois.

The only prominent thing brot before the legislature so far is a bill to create more new offices with big salaries.

Our townsman and ex-landlord Bartges will occupy his newly purchased (Durst) farm at Earlystown, the coming spring.

Mrs. Sarah Tresher, of Glenn Iron, writes she can't do without the Reporter hence pays it ahead into '98—that is worthy of imitation.

Colds and Grip.—Are so similar that the skilled physician is ofttimes baffled. Dr. Humphreys' "77" cures both Colds and Grip—25c.

Sheriff Cronister has given himself a very competent deputy in the appointment of Harry Jackson, a pleasant and sterling young Democrat.

Cyrus Brungart, of Millheim, during the late freeze, lost a valuable horse, it having escaped from the stable, slipped on the ice, breaking a leg.

A number of lady policy holders voted at Monday's insurance election. This is commendable and shows that ladies can set an example that men might follow.

Weather reports for to-day say storm coming from the south-west to the north-east; and rain for this afternoon; raining in the central section this morning.

Postmaster Lander, of Newberry, on Saturday shot councilman Foresman with intent to kill. Lander's post office affairs were in bad shape and Foresman was one of his bondsmen.

Our town on Monday showed a larger crowd present at the fire insurance election than at a general election and all from the better class of citizens; let them always manifest this interest in their home company—the more they see and learn of the workings of their company the better they will be pleased with it. Many left with more favorable impressions of the company than ever.

Wedding.

On last Sunday evening Albert E. Bartges, of Millheim, and Miss Chestie Tibbens, of Penn Cave, were united in marriage by Rev. Eisenberg, at the Reformed parsonage. The bride is one of the estimable daughters of Mrs. Michael Tibbens, and Mr. Bartges has certainly made no mistake in the choice of a helpmeet to dispel the loneliness of his bachelor life on a farm. We wish them bon voyage through life.

Evening Service.

On next Wednesday evening Rev. Eisenberg will begin service in the Union church at Farmers' Mills. He will be assisted by Rev. A. A. Black, of Boalsburg. Service begins at 7.30 o'clock.

Two Eclipses This Season.

Two eclipses of the sun are scheduled for the year 1897. The first one will take place, the astronomers say, Feb. 1. It is what is known as an annular, or ring, eclipse, which means that the moon will pass across its centre in such a way that if an observer were in a favorable position he would see a large black spot in the face of the chief luminary, with a wide ring of light about it. The eclipse will be visible to North America, south of a line drawn through Boston, Memphis and La Paz, Lower California. It will be observed in this country from the Southern States. The second eclipse is due July 29, and will be visible in all parts of the country.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE NEWS.

It is reported that freight steamers have been chartered to load grain at Boston at an early date for the United Kingdom. These ships were chartered by two prominent grain brokers, owing to their being unable to obtain room in the regular liners and because more advantageous rates were made.

The stockholders of the Central National Bank of New York have voted to reduce the capital of the bank from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000. One-half the par value will be returned to the stockholders.

The funeral of Sir Joseph Hickson, formerly general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was one of the largest ever seen in Toronto. A feature was a floral engine, which cost $600. It was the tribute of the Grand Trunk employes.

The Electric Grain Elevator Company of Buffalo was incorporated with a capital stock of $350,000 to operate grain elevators. The directors are Edward W. Eames, Buffalo; Yale Kneeland, F. E. Kneeland, C. M. Nitchell and Ruleman Muller, of New York.

The Times of India says that owing to the exodus on account of the plague the population of Bombay has been reduced to one-half. The weekly mortality is 200 per 1,000, and more shops are closed than open in the native quarter.

The convention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers has been called to be held in Peoria, Ill., on May 17.

John L. Webber, of Clinton, Me., is dead, and his wife lies in a critical condition, as the result of Webber's attempt to end the lives of both. Jealousy was the cause.

A bill is about to be introduced in the New York State Legislature limiting the height of building to 175 feet. It will have the indorsment of the city authorities of New York, and will probably be passed.

The executive committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons has notified Dr. Irving C. Ross, of Washington, that he has been chosen to represent the American Neurological Association.

George Crocker, the California millionaire, has purchased the property 70, 72 and 74 Broadway, and 9, 11 and 13 New street, New York, from Peter Marie and William Alexander Smith for $1,09 ,000 He proposes to erect a modern fire-proof office building.

John Summers, the lad who, in New York, killed John Gaynor in a scuffle for the possession of a pocket knife, was acquitted of criminal intent in the affair, the coroner's jury finding that Gaynor's death was due to accident.

H. D. Eddy, of the Eddy Manufacturing Company, of Hull, Que., with H. S Cane, of Newmarket, Ont., appeared before the tariff committee at Ottawa, Ont, and asked an increase of the duty on woodenware from 25 per cent to 35 per cent, so as to make it the same as the duty now imposed by the United States.

The entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be taken to Washington next March to take part in the inauguration of President-Elect McKinley.

The will of the late Augustus D. Manson, of Bangor, Me., bequeaths $5,000 to Hampton Institute, Virginia.

The number of steerage passengers landed at Ellis Island during the year 1896 was 255,350. There was 99,223 cabin passengers landed at the port of New York during the same period.

Silas A. Holcomb for the second time was inaugurated Governor of Nebraska Aside from matters of local interest he discussed the ballot law in the light of the last election, and recommended some amendments that will prevent the use of party designations by bolting factions.

Anthony Henderson was lynched at Unadilla, Ga., for the assassination of old man George Sumner and attempted assault on Sumner's daughter. He made a full confession of the crime.

Henry Sabin, arrested in San Francisco, and who claims to be a son of Ex-United States Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, is an impostor. The Senator has no son.

Col. J. P. Canby, chief paymaster of the department of Colorado, who has reached the age of 64 years, retires from the service after an experience of nearly 33 years in the United States army.

The inauguration of Governor Llewellyn Powers, of Maine, and other State officials took place Thursday. The exercises were witnessed by an unusually large gathering and were attended with the usual formalities.

Good progress is being made by the Bering Sea Claims Commission, evidence now being complete in the cases of the Carolina, Onward, Sayward, Dolphin, Grace and Anna.

MURDERED FOUR.

A South Carolina Desperado and His Terrible Record.

At an emancipation celebration at Magnolia, Sumter county, January 1, Simon Cooper, colored, killed Henry Davis. The colored people immediately got a warrant and a posse of them attempted to arrest Cooper. He opened fire with two pistols, shooting down six, all wounded. Later Cooper armed himself with a rifle and defied arrest. The officials made no further efforts at his capture.

Thursday Governor Evans was telegraphed by Citizens of Magnolia, saying Cooper had killed four whites, and asking him to take action. The Governor ordered the Sheriff of Sumter County to capture the desperado at all hazards. At daylight Cooper appeared at the house of West Wilson, a farmer living near Magnolia, Wilson, his wife and father, a man over 70, were the three occupants. As if he had thoroughly determined upon his course, the outlaw immediately shot and instantly killed the Wilsons, father and son. Then with the probable desire of saving ammunition, he seized an axe and pursued Mrs. Wilson, who was endeavoring to escape. She was butchered in the most horrible manner.

The murderer had ridden to the house on a stolen horse. This he proceeded to harness to Wilson's buggy. He loaded the vehicle with provisions and portable articles of the most value and started off, taking the bloody axe with him. Within a rod of where his three latest victims lay, Cooper met Preston Smith There is no evidence that Smith made an effort to molest him, but Cooper killed him, again using the axe, which he left buried in his skull. The country is wild with excitement.

BIG CYCLONE.

Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana Swept by Storms,

LIFE AND PROPERTY LOST.

Four Members of One Family Killed at Mooringsport—A Boy, Seeing a Train Approaching a Place Where Trees Had Been Blown Down, Got a Lantern and Signaled to It.

Southern Arkansas, Northern Texas and Northwestern Louisiana were swept by a terrible wind and rain-storm, causing the loss of a number of lives and the destruction of a great deal of property.

So far as heard from the greatest destruction occurred at Mooringsport, La., about 30 miles from Texarkana, where four persons were killed and many were injured by a cyclone.

In Arkansas the storm was severest in the southern portion of the State, and it is likely that a number of casualties occurred in some of the numerous lumber camps in that section. All the towns between Little Rock and Texarkana suffered damage. Reports from the country give instances of damage to farmhouses and cabins.

The Cannon-Ball train, which was held at Benton, had a narrow escape from being wrecked, and but for a country lad a terrible disaster might have occurred. The train was late and was running at a high rate of speed when nearing Benton. Five minutes before it would have reached the town the storm struck a farmhouse near the track and demolished it Trees were blown across the track. A boy, realizing the danger, got a lantern and signaled to the train just in time. The passengers made up a purse and presented it to him.

New Orleans, La.—A cyclone descended upon the little town of Mooringsport, La., at 2.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The reports from the stricken town are meagre owing to the prostration of telegraph wires, but it is known that four persons were killed outright, three were fatally injured and twenty others were more or less hurt.

Four children of Mr. Jesse Goodman were killed. W. J. Morgan was hurt by falling debris. Two of his little children were crushed and cannot recover, and his mother-in-law received fatal injuries.

Mr. Goodman was injured with his daughter Alice; his wife and his nephew Claude. Their home is a wreck.

A relief train was sent from Shreveport to the stricken town. The train was supplied with cots' bandages, surgeons' appliances and instruments.

Mooringsport is an old town, situated on Caddo Lake, about twenty-two miles northwest of Shreveport. The building of the Kansas City Railroad through the town had the effect of booming it, and it has lately increased largely in population.

Two of the four Goodman children who were killed were found one hundred yards from their homes, with their clothes stripped from their bodies, which were bruished and mangled. The wounded are receiving all the attention and care that can be given. The residence of J. S. Noel and the Methodist church have been converted into temporary hospitals. The path of the storm was narrow and short. A number of horses, cattle and hogs were killed. The body of a man who was blown from a bridge has been recovered, but is not identified. A man whose name is not given is missing. It is believed he was killed, but the body has not been found. A number of ladies visited the hospital and provided garments for the unfortunates. A volunteer subscription will be raised to help the suffering and those who have lost all their possessions.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dispatches from different portions of Missouri show that this State is storm-swept. Every stream in the vicinity of Sedalia is out of its banks. Railway washouts are numerous. A blizzard, with snow sleet and rain intermingled, raged in the western portion of the State. There is every indication that the storm is the worst of the season.

THIRTY FEET OF GOLD.

Rich Ore Found Two Thousand Feet Under the Surface in Grass Valley, Cala.

The mining world has been set by the ears by the development in the Kennedy Mine, in Grass Valley, within the past few days

At a perpendicular depth of over 2,100 feet a body of rich ore, fully 30 feet in width, has been discovered. In magnitude the ore body will compare favorably with any yet found, and the great depth at which it lies explodes a long cherished tradition counseled with the search for gold on the Pacific coast.

It is an old theory which age has almost crystallized into a formula, that gold ore disappears after a certain depth has been attained. This is a creed of every old prospector from the Yukon to the Panama Isthmus.

The developments in the Kennedy not only topples over this old-time belief, but may lead to a revolution in mining in this state, for the deeper progress is made in the Kennedy the wider grows the ore body.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Carnegie Company offers to sell its armor plant to the government at cost.

The President has sent the nomination of Leonard C. H Schlem of New York, Consul of the United States at Cape Haytien, Hayti, to the Senate.

The grand jury has returned an indictment for criminal libel against ex-Representative Charles G. Conn, of Indiana, the former proprietor of the Washington Times. A bench warrant for his arrest was issued.

The President has sent to the Senate the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Consul-General Lee relative to the death of Charles Govin, a newspaper correspondent. The correspondence contains nothing of importance that has not been made public heretofore.

Commander A. T. Iverson, lately on duty at the Boston Navy-yard, has been retired on account of age.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

The Interior of the Mansion Lovishly and Prettily Decorated.

The annual New Year show at the White House took place according to long-established custom. It constitutes the yearly ordeal of the President and the mistress of the White House, for they must shake hands with many hundred—several thousand, in fact—of their fellow-citizens and a large number of distinguished foreigners. They smiled and bowed and beamed through it all day and stifled the winces that unconsciously followed the hearty grasp of some young subaltran fresh from the frontier or the grip of some horny hand that had done service in the late political campaign. It was one continual round of hand shaking and exchanging the compliments of the season. People do not realize the terrible strain on nerves, mind and body that the President and Mrs. Cleveland were required by conventional precedent to undergo. They bore their part heroically, however, and looked as fresh at be ending as they did at the beginning.

As on last New Year's Day the crowd that participated in and witnessed the reception was very large. It was the last function of the sort in which Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will figure as the principal characters, and this may have been responsible in part for the throng that paraded corridors and apartments during the time set apart for the reception. The interior of the mansion had been lavishly decorated for the occasion under the supervision of Gardener Fister, of the White House conservatories.

Eleven o'clock was the hour set for the beginning of the reception. Before that time members of the Diplomatic Corps, Ambassadors, Ministers, attaches and their wives and daughters had begun to arrive, and were ushered into the Red Room, where they awaited the signal to pass along the line. Out in the public lobby the United States Marine Band, under the leadership of Professor Fanciulli, waited the signal to play. Suddenly Fanciulli waved his baton and the various instruments burst forth into the well-known air of "Hail to the Chief." Down the private staircase came the President, Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and their ladies, led by Colonel John M. Wilson, United States Army, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Master of ceremonies. Colonel Wilson was attired in the uniform of a Colonel of Engineers. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Attorney General and Mrs Harmon, Postmaster General and Mrs Wilson, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Morton, and Secretary and Mrs. Francis, an imposing procession, passed along the corridor in the Blue Room and took their places, the President and Mrs. Cleveland at one end, with Secretary Olney and Colonel Wilson at their right, and the ladies forming a line across the apartment. The Cabinet Officers modestly dropped to the rear and entered into conversation with some of the ladies who composed that contingent commonly designated "behind the line."

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

11TH DAY.—The Senate passed the House bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The bill reduces capital offenses to five—treason, rape, murder and two offenses applicable to the army and navy. Mr. Call introduced resolutions calling for information as to the condemnation of Julio Sanguilly at Havana to life imprisonment, and also directing the Secretary of State to demand Sanguilly's immediate release. Mr. Peffer (Populist, of Kansas) delivered a lengthy speech in support of his resolution for a national monetary commission.

12TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Call made a speech charging that American citizens imprisoned in Cuba are ill-treated. The Senate passed House bills amending the laws relating to timber culture and authorizing brevets to active or retired officers of the army or navy. The joint resolution requesting the British government to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick was indefinitely postponed. The bill exempting settlers on public lands from paying the original government price fixed on the lands was debated, but a final vote was not reached.

13TH DAY.—The Senate passed a number of bills on the calendar, including several amendments to the law of navigation and also the bill authorizing the President to appoint to the navy Commander Quackenbush, whose case has occasioned much controversy. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Mills (democrat, of Texas) declaring that the power of recognizing a new republic resides in Congress, recognizing the independence of Cuba and appropriating $10,000 for a United States minister to the republic of Cuba.

House.

11TH DAY.—The House took up the Loud bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general debate on the measure. The principal features of the bill are the denial to the mail of serial book publications at one cent per pound rates and the stoppage of the newspaper sample copy privilege.

12TH DAY.—The Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was passed by the House after two days of debate by a vote of 144 to 105. The most important provision of the bill denies the serial publications admission to the mails at one cent per pound rates. The bill also denies to newspapers the "sample copy" privilege and the privilege enjoyed by newsdealers of returning unsold publications at the second-class rate.

13TH DAY.—The Pacific Railroad funding bill, which is considered the most important piece of legislation that will come before Congress at this session, was discussed in the House under a special order which allows two days for general debate, with provision for a final vote next week.

THIRTEEN MINERS ENTOMBED.

Fire in a Mexican Silver Mine Cut off Their Means of Escape.

A terrible disaster has occurred in the Santa Gertrusi mine, at Pachuca, one of the most famous silver mines in the City of Mexico. From some cause not known fire broke out in one of the levels of the old Southern workings, shutting off the exit of thirteen Mexican miners. Miners on the outside went to work to try to put out the fire and save the men. One Englishman, Ned Richards, an experienced miner, went down in charge of the rescue operations, but perished from suffocation. All the Mexicans died from the same cause or from burning.

Preparations are proceeding to proclaim Doctor Pelligrini a candidate for the presidency of Argentina.

COMMODORE SINKS.

Eight Persons Believed to Have Been Lost.

LOSS DUE TO ENEMIES.

Thrilling Escape of Stephen Crane and Several Others in a Small Boat Which Was Tossed High by the Waves—They Used the Captain's Overcoat as a Sail.

A special dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says:—The steamer Commodore, which cleared from this port for Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a cargo of arms and ammunition, foundered off New Smyrna early Saturday morning

Twenty-eight men were on board of the steamer. Eight are unaccounted for and have been given up for lost.

The vessel struck twice while crossing the bar at the mouth of the river, and had been leaking almost from the start.

The pumps did not work Friday night and the men set to work to bail out the steamer, This proved ineffectual, and soon the engineer reported that it was impossible to go any further, as the water had put out the fires in the engines

When it was seen that nothing could save the vessel from sinking Captain Murphy gave orders to take to the boats. A panic ensued among the excitable Cubans. Twelve of them hurriedly entered one of the large surfboats and pulled away for Mosquito Inlet light without any thought apparently of those left behind.

A second boat was lowered, into which twelve more of the crew hastily crowded, and had scarcely left the steamer when the boat was swamped in the heavy sea that was running.

Captain Murphy. Stephen Crane, the novelist, C. B. Montgomery and Wm. Higgins, who remained aboard after the launching and swamping of the second boat, gathered together a quantity of timber, spars and railings, and, lashing them together, threw overboard the hastily improvised raft. A small 10-foot dingy was the only boat left on the steamer and this was launched and entered by the remaining members of the expedition only a moment before the vessel finally settled below the waves.

After rowing about for some time in search of the others they were finally given up as lost and the four men in the dingy resumed their laborious pull for the shore. The oars were carried away after going a short distance and a sail was improvised by each of the four taking turns at holding up the captain's overcoat.

The boat successfully rode the mountainous waves until it struck the surf in shore, when it capsized. Captain Murphy, Crane and Montgomery, after a hard fight, succeeded in getting safely to shore. Higgins was drowned and his body was cast upon the sands. The three men made their way to Daytona, arriving there late in the morning. They then learned of the safe landing of the first boat without any accident.

A late dispatch from Port Orange, near Daytona, says that a boat containing four men succeeded in landing there. No particulars are given They are supposed to have been those who were washed overboard from the raft and who succeeded in righting the overturned surfboat.

The Cubans charge treachery in the wreck of the steamer, saying that so soon as it was discovered that the vessel was leaking the pumps were tried, but were found to have been tampered with and were useless.

The men were then set at work bailing out the vessel with buckets, a futile task that was soon abandoned.

WEYLER'S NEW EDICT.

Matanzas and Pinar del Rio to Be Put Under Military Rule—Restrictions on Foreigners.

Under date of Wednesday Captain-General Weyler has issued another edict, giving orders that within a period of eight days all owners of estates, managers and tenants in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas, shall appear before the mayors of the nearest fortified town and present a police passport and document proving their ownership and the payment of their last taxes.

The papers being found all in order, they will be allowed to return upon showing their certificates and documents to the troops which they pass on the way. Those who do comply with the above requirements must concentrate in the towns.

At the expiration of the term of eight days the troops will pass through the farms and will conduct to the towns those not presenting the above required certificates, and they will be proceeded against according to instructions received.

Foreigners engaged in cultivation or pursuing any industry under the conditions above required must prove their nationality as well as show the number of employes under their control, and must guarantee all information as to their origin and must show their police documents under the same terms as above required.

An owner of livestock must present documents proving his ownership and the location of the stock.

RIVAL OF THE BELL COMPANY.

St. Louis is to Have a Telephone System Constructed on a New Plan.

A great number of canvassers have been engaged by the Kinloch Telephone Company, which was recently incorporated with a capital of several million dollars by prominent St. Louis business men. They will solicit telephone subscribers. Manager H. J. Hanford says:

"We expect to have our plant in operation within 18 months. The system will be different from the one now in use at St. Louis. It will be necessary only to take the receiver from the hook and call the number wanted.

"The mere act of taking the receiver from the hook calls the central office. The rates of the Kinloch Company will be $60 a year for business houses, $50 for physicians and $36 for private residences.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Ernest Zantzinger brought suit in the Common Pleas Court at Media to recover damages against the Wayne Electric Light Company, for the erection of eleven poles in front of his country seat, at Wayne. The court instructed the jury to give a verdict for the plaintiff and assess the damage at 6 cents; the defendant company to file a bond within ten days in the sum of $2,000 to pay all damages from the time the poles were erected, and upon failure to do this a new trial will be granted.

Tuberculosis has broken out among the cows at the County Almshouse, which necessitated the slaughter of the entire herd at Pottsville. Some thirty cows were killed under the direction of the State Veterinary, J. W. Sallade, of Pottsville. The State will refund to the county nearly $800 for the loss of the cows.

Harry T. Huford, of Kennett Square, has lost five head of fine cows and several others of his herd are sick and will likely die. The cause of death is supposed to be lead poison.

Minnie Roth, the eight-year-old daughter of Max Roth, of Catasauqua, was fatally burned by a bonfire which she and three companions had started in a field adjoining her home. The flames ignited the girl's dress and quickly enveloped her entire body. John Bowden and Thomas Wilson, who came to her assistance, were badly burned about the arms and hands. All the clothes were burned off the little one's body. The physicians have no hopes for her recovery.

Henry Norton, the New York man who came to Allentown to sell greengoods to Eli Sieger, a well-known citizen of Coplay, and who was trapped by the police authorities, was found guilty at Allentown. He was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment, a fine of $200 and the costs of prosecution.

The Borough Council has purchased a chemical fire engine of 80 gallons capacity, at a cost of $700. The engine will be delivered in sixty days and a fire company will be organized.

With a view of providing ways and means of bettering and increasing the town's water supply a special meeting of the West Chester council was held. Figures were submitted which indicated that a new water plant could be located at the junction of Brandywine and Valley Creeks, three miles from town, at a total outlay of $75,000. No definite action was taken.

The body of David Mongose was found near Kilgore, Mercer county, and foul play is suspected. He had been peddling medicine in the vicinity of that place, and had considerable money with him. When found his pockets had been rifled. The body was lying along the roadside, and there were marks of violence on the head.

Miss Nora Reed, a well-known young woman of Musgrove, was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed, near that place. She was walking along the railroad track, deeply engrossed in a letter.

While engaged in loading ice on Berger's dam, near Pine Grove, Isaac Beuchler and his team were precipitated into the deep water and narrowly escaped drowning. Beuchler was saved by a fellow workman, and the horses assisted in keeping their heads above water by a rail placed under their necks until the harness could be cut and help arrived.

A son of Levi Berger, of Lansdale, who is employed in the brick yards of Seth L. Scholl, was caught between the large iron rolls used for crushing clay and had a leg frightfully mangled, the flesh being entirely stripped from the bone up to the knee, and the toes crushed. It is feared the leg will have to be amputated.

Thomas Tomaloni will probably die from a beating which he says he received at the hands of William Snyder and Simon Karparwitez in the Farmer's Saloon, Shenandoah. Snyder and Karparwitez have been arrested. Snyder is one of the most prominent and wealthy Polish residents of the town.

Thomas Doyle, aged 22 years, of Locust Gap, near Shamokin, blew off the left side of his face by the accidental discharge of his gun while on a New Year's hunting trip. He may not recover.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

St Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn "Eagle," writes from Rome that he has recovered his health, and will soon return to active duty.

Queen Christina of Spain is at present the only sovereign who possesses a motor car. This car was on exhibition in London, and is now probably on the way to Spain.

Miss Jane Addams, the founder and head of the social settlement in Chicago known as Hull House, is one of the three women street inspectors of that city who voluntarily watch and report on the condition of the streets.

The Prince of Wales, president of the St. John Ambulance Association, has sanctioned a grand ambulance fete and demonstration, to be held at the Crystal Palace in May or June next, in commemoration of the Queen's long reign.

H. Helm Clayton, the observer in charge of the Blue Hill (Mass.) Meteorological Observatory, and his assistant Mr. S. P. Ferguson recently performed a novel feat of interest to aeronautists and ornithologists. While making simultaneous observations of cloud heights they took measurements of a flight of ducks and by means of trigonometry discovered the ducks were flying 958 feet above the ground at the rate of 47.7 miles an hour.

Uncommon manifestations of honor were given to Franz von Lenbach, the German portrait painter, in Munich, on his 60th birthday. The Munich Society of Artists unanimously elected him to membership; congratulations were received from Prince Bismarck, whose portraits by Lenbach are famous; the Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria, also sent his congratulations; the City of Munich deputed its two Burgomasters to greet him, and finally Lenbach received visits in person from the Grand Duches Victoria of Hesse and the Crown Princess of Roumania.

The Madrid Epoca publishes a formal denial that the government has any intention of superseding General Weyler as captain-general of Cuba.

SUICIDE IN A CHURCH.

George Wilkins, a Selma, Ala., Banker, Kills Himself.

A despatch from Montgomery, Ala., says:—George B. Wilkins, Vice President of the Commercial National Bank of Selma, which failed for $500,000 Wednesday, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the Episcopal Church, at Selma, at 4 o'clock in the morning. He had been Vice President of the bank for years, and was one of the best known men in the State.

Mr. Wilkins was treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama, and a devoted church member. In his distress he sought refuge in his church, where he remained all night, and on the appearance of searching friends at the church door, he fired the bullet into his brain. His accounts with the bank are thought to be all right, and distress at the failure is ascribed as the cause of his self-destruction.

Mr. Wilkins was treasurer of the principal diocese of Alabama, of St. Paul's Parish, of the St. Andrew Brotherhood, of the Odd Fellows, and Y. M. C. A. Funds belonging to each of these societies were deposited in the bank, and it is known that when the crash came it was suggested to him that he withdraw these funds or certain amounts of them, and he replied, regretfully, it was impossible. Besides these moneys he had individual funds on deposit, and his friends and relatives were heavy depositors and owned stock in the bank It is known that one depositor, a lady, reproached him bitterly for not advising her of the bank's condition, a thing which he could not honorably do as an official of the institution.

LOOKED FOR HIM IN THE CHURCH.

Mr. Wilkins, after a conference with officers of the bank, left for home, saying he would try to get much needed rest. His wife, who shared her husband's anxiety, sat up for him, and became alarmed at 2 a. m., and sent friends in search of him. After a visit to the bank his friends, knowing Mr. Wilkins' love and attachment for his church, went there.

As they were entering there was a report near the altar, and a few seconds later the banker was found lying at full length upon the floor inside the chancel railing, with a pistol ball wound through the back of his head, and the pistol, with which the act had been committed, still smoking and grasped tightly in his hand. Mr. Wilkins died shortly after being taken to his home. He left no letter explaining his rash act, but it is believed it was the result of intense mental strain through which he had passed.

Mr. Wilkins was forty years of age. He came to Selma more than twenty years ago, and has been in the employ of the Commercial Bank, of which he was recently elected Vice President, since 1881. He leaves a widow and one child.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	5 65
High Grade Extra			5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	20¾		94¾
CORN—No. 2 White	27		27½
Oats—Southern & Penn	21		22
RYE—No. 2	41½		42
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	13 00		13 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	16 0		16 00
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	70
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	90		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	8	@	8½
City Cows	7½		8
Southern No. 2	4½		5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	33	@	35
ONIONS	45		50
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	6½	@	6¾
Clear ribsides	5		5¼
Hams	10¼		10½
Mess Pork, per bar		1	00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	22	@	23
Under Fine	21		22
Creamery Rolls	22		23
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	10¾	@	11
N. Y. Flats	11¼		11¾
Skim Cheese	3		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	16	@	17
North Carolina	14		15
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	7½	@	8
Ducks, per lb	9		10
Turkeys, per lb	8½		9
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	1 50		3 25
Hogs	3 50		4 00
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	91¾		93
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	29¾		30¾
OATS—No. 3	22½		23¾
BUTTER—State	13		17
EGGS—State	17		19
CHEESE—State	7½		10¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	95		95¼
CORN—No. 3	27½		27¾
OATS—No. 2	23½		24
BUTTER—State	24		27
EGGS—Penna. ft	15½		16

The newspaper press of Bolivia continues its bitter comment and attacks upon Peru. The assertion is made in the press that Chili will provide the Bolivian Government with 40,000 Mannlicher rifles in case of an outbreak of hostilities with Peru.

How to Remain Young.

Strive always to be calm; be cheerful and sleep well;
Delight in music; much with little children dwell;
With moderation eat; salute the opening day
With glad "Good-morning!" be it rosy dawn or gray;
Thy burdens bravely bear, yet make thou no delay
To help a feeble brother on the rugged way;
Think not too much of self, nor idly fret and grieve
That thou must all earth's wealth and beauty some day leave;
Trust thou in God; and in the holy footsteps tread
Of those who live forever, tho' men count them dead.
way;
Wise as the serpent, and yet harmless as the dove—
Be thou like Christ in heavenly patience and love.

LOVE'S COMING.

If a loving countenance, beaming with good humor and intellect, and exact symmetry of figure, constitute beauty, then Jennie Selby was beautiful.

Jennie was completely happy, and this feeling communicated itself in a measure to her parents, when they contemplated their youngest child, who they hoped would cheer their declining years. They had two sons, likewise, the eldest being married and engaged in the same business as his father, and on the high road to mercantile affluence. The second son was at college, not having completed his 17th year.

Jennie Selby was in her 19th year, when one summer afternoon her father drove up to the house, accompanied by a gentleman whom he introduced as Mr. Lamberson. On beholding the stranger a cold thrill, which she could neither account for nor suppress, crept over her heart. On retiring to dress, she chided herself for the folly, and endeavored by her attention to her father's guest during the evening to atone for what might have appeared to him the coldness of his first reception.

Reynold Lamberson had spent the best part of 20 years in one of the West India islands, where he had patiently and indefatigably worked his way to the summit of affluence. At the time we introduce him he might have been 45 years of age, but his robust constitution appeared to have suffered little either from time or the effects of a warm climate. In person he was tall, gaunt and remarkably ungraceful, and his face was what would have been considered as decidedly commonplace. But he had a warm heart, a kind nature and a tale of sorrow or distress never fell upon his ear when his hand was not proffered to the stricken one, backed by his purse. He was one of the few men who could accept a favor and feel no humiliation, for it appeared to give him pleasure to do good. His connection with Mr. Selby had been of a mercantile nature, and of such a kind as to imprint on the heart of that worthy gentleman no small idea of the goodness of his esteemed correspondent.

Jennie Selby could hate no one. It was not her disposition to be unkind, yet she could not avoid a feeling of uneasiness whenever Reynold Lamberson was alone with her. One day Mr. Lamberson was absent until evening, and when he returned he informed the Selbys that he had purchased an adjacent property to their own. It was a magnificent place, far superior to the home of Mr. Selby. He moved into it, had a housekeeper and servants sent to him, and soon made himself at home. Never a day passed, however, that he did not visit the house of Mr. Selby.

Jennie Selby finally got enough accustomed to Reynold Lamberson's presence to avoid the dislike he had at first inspired. That gentleman had done all in his power to make himself agreeable, and if he was not blessed with personal charms his estimable character was not to be overlooked. Jennie was certain there was something excellent in Reynold Lamberson, because her father set so high a value on his friendship.

About this time young Freeman Selby came home from college to spend his vacation, bringing with him a friend named Perry Dana. It was no wonder that a good-looking and talented young man like Dana should captivate the heart of Jennie Selby.

To say that Dana was a passionless person would not have been correct. Still, there was a certain coldness in his nature that was insensible to the warmth of love, and though he might prove a tolerably sympathizing friend, he never could play the role of a lover. Poor Jennie Selby did not, or would not, see this.

So day by day went on, and only found her more interested in her brother's friend. But there was a heavier sorrow soon to come to the Selby home, and Jennie was to feel its bitterness more than any member of the family. Her brother had returned to college, and with Perry Dana. Not a word of love had been spoken by the young collegian during his stay, and yet he had taken moonlight walks, read poetry and even composed a sonnet for Miss Selby, and at last had gone away, leaving a void in Jennie's heart that could not be easily filled.

Jennie's father suddenly found himself stripped of all the steady accumulations of an industrious life. The family would have had no home had not Reynold Lamberson stepped forward and purchased it for them from Mr. Selby's creditors. Jennie's gratitude was intense. In the first moment of her delight she imagined all was regained when that beloved spot was saved. In her ecstacy she wandered round the pleasure grounds with the ardor of a child. At one of these times she was standing by a favorite rosebush, when Reynold Lamberson came striding down the walk which led to her retreat, swinging himself along, as it were, by the vibration of his arms; his large hands, every finger of which seemed in motion, outspread as though anxious to grasp whatever might come within reach. Jennie's first impulse was to avoid him, but gratitude toward one who had rescued her father from ruin forbade her, and when he came to the spot where she had sat herself down, there was nothing in her heart but a generous feeling toward the man who had done so much for them all.

Her little hand was clasped in his; she looked up into his face, and as the tears sprang to her eyes, she exclaimed: "God bless you, Mr. Lamberson!" and then her head fell upon his hand, which he had grasped, and her hot tears trickled over its rugged surface.

When Jennie recovered from her agitation the ungainly figure of Reynold Lamberson was kneeling before her as a suppliant for her love. Poor Jennie had not the most remote idea of how she returned to the house. She found herself in her own chamber weeping bitterly.

Weeks rolled away, and Reynold Lamberson came not as was his custom to the house of the Selbys; but he wrote letters to Jennie that breathed a spirit of unbounded generosity.

It was during this period that Jennie Selby first began to think of sacrificing herself that prosperity might fall upon the gray hairs of her parents in the evening of their life. Her eldest brother had been closely connected in business with his father, and he, too, with his wife and children, had been engulfed in the misfortune that had swept over his father's house. Reynold Lamberson was rich enough to advance him sufficient money to save him from poverty and ruin.

It was no wonder, then, that all the Selby family should look with favor on the suit of one who had so opportunely came to their assistance in the day of their trouble. Mr. Selby was not a man to bear up under any great misfortune. His heart seemed broken within him, and he moved about his home a mere shadow of his former self, scarcely noticing what occurred about him. His wife showed more fortitude; the first act she did was to discharge all the servants, that a strict economy might rule in her house. But a concealed mental malady was preying upon her, as well as her husband, and, though she carried a brave mein and cheerful front, she could not wholly shut out the truth from Mr. Selby's eyes.

All this and the dreadful future—the descent of her parents' gray hairs with sorrow to an untimely grave, all might be removed by a few strokes of the pen of Jennie Selby. The struggle was severe, but the die was finally cast. The letter was sent, and there was no recall.

Jennie has informed her parents of Reynold Lamberson's offer of marriage and of her acceptance of the same. Little did her parents imagine the sacrifice that young heart was making that they might enjoy repose.

Reynold Lamberson was sitting in his luxurious study when he received Jennie's reply to his letter. He read it without a muscle of his face moving, and when he had concluded perusing it rose, and taking his hat, walked over to Mr. Selby's house. He met Jennie at the door with a sunbonnet in her hand.

"I was merely going out to cut some roses for my mother's table," she said. "I think the presence of flowers has the power to dispel a great deal of gloom, and my poor mother is so fond of them."

Reynold Lamberson's face was more grave than usual, and Jennie could not fail to notice it. He replied in a voice that seemed so husky that Jennie looked up in his face in wonder.

"I will go with you," he said. "I have something to say to you, and I am glad that it will occur in the open air, for I would not of choice speak it within doors."

Jennie walked down the steps with Lamberson by her side. Her heart beat wildly; she felt there was something coming for which she was not prepared. They came to a seat by some shrubbery. Lamberson pointed to it, and said: "Sit there."

She took her seat mechanically, and without raising her eyes awaited his words.

He did not offer to sit beside her, but stood with folded arms and heaving chest, looking down ere he spoke. At length he said:

"Perhaps you have considered me ungenerous in asking you to marry me under the circumstances which have so unfortunately occurred. I am well aware that my personal appearance is not likely to aid my suit. You are beautiful. I have scarcely a claim to common good looks. But I have a heart—a heart that loves with a devotedness you little dream of, I do not expect you to love me, but if you ever become my wife I predict that my homely face will grow brighter and better looking to you every day you live beside me. I will win your love by kindness, and there is scarcely a heart that can long withstand a pure and unselfish devotion. Having said this, I have only one more remark to make. If you dislike me so much that it will give you pain to become my wife, I will here this moment release you from your promise, and, leaving you, never look upon your face again."

Jennie Selby rose and stood beside him. Taking his broad hand in her own, she said:

"As heaven is my witness, I will try and do my duty by you. I have no wish that you should suffer on my account. We cannot always control our feelings. You know this as well as myself. I am willing to trust to time and to yourself to work a change in my affections. This is all I can promise. Can you take me thus?"

"I can," was the reply.

The beautiful Jennie Selby is now the wife of Reynold Lamberson ,and her parents believe their daughter is as happy as she assures them that she is. —New York News.

EQUINE DENTISTRY.

An Interesting Branch of Veterinary Surgery...How it Works.

The average life of the horse in this country is twenty to twenty-five years; usually the horse's teeth last through his life, wearing down, however, with increasing age. Only the lower jaw of the hose is movable, and its motion in feeding is sideways. The incisors, or front teeth, which the horse uses in nature for biting off its food are comparatively little used in captivity; in which condition the horse's food is of such a character as would call for the use of grinders only, that is the molars, or back teeth. The incisors, however, though not used in mastication, continue to wear down from attrition, as they are brought together by the movement of the jaw with the constant use of the molars. Cribbers and wind-suckers wear down the incisors and break off the edge from them. One way in which the cribber can be told is from these indications. It is by inspection of the incisors, with the amount of wear to which they have been subjected, the age of the horse is determined.

In the male horse there are back of the incisors, and between them and the molars, tusks or canine teeth, like the tusks of a boar, which the horse uses for offense and defense, and it uses its incisors also for biting and fighting. The bit generally rests against the two front molars and the under jaw, which are sometimes worn away by a pulling horse; when a horse grabs the bit he takes it between the front molars of the upper and lower jaws.

Horses' teeth are rarely filled. There is seldom occasion for it; decayed teeth in horses are unusual. Sometimes a horse breaks off a molar in such a way as to leave a cavity in which food might lodge and rot the tooth. Such a cavity might be filled with amalgam or with gutta percha, and the manner in which the teeth are used tends to keep the filling in place. More often found than decayed teeth are dead teeth, which are teeth that are no longer nourished in the usual way. A dead tooth may have the same effect that the presence of a foreign body in the jaw would have; it may cause ulceration of the bones of the face, reduce the horse in health, and impair its value so that it may be necessary to extract the tooth; if the tooth is extracted in time the horse is all right.

Extracting a dead molar, or, as is comparatively rarely done, a decayed molar, is an operation for which a considerable amount of preparation is required and one often requiring great strength on the part of the operator, as well as a certain knack of handling the forceps. The tooth is long and firmly imbedded. The horse's jaws open back to a point, and the molars are near the back of the mouth, where the space between the jaws is small, and where the tooth is most difficult to get at. In proportion to its size, the jaw of the horse is more fragile and easily broken than the jaw of man.

The horse probably does not suffer great pain from the extraction, but it resents the treatment, and it is necessary to secure it firmly; it is put in stocks or thrown. The contrivance called the stocks is a portable stall, with movable bars, which can be so adjusted about the horse that it cannot move. It is used for other purposes also, for instance, in clipping horses' tails. If not put in stocks, the horse is hobbled and thrown, and so secured that it is firmly held. Sometimes chloroform is administered to the horse, not so much with a view to deadening the pain as to relax the muscles. The horse is placed only about half under the influence of the anaesthetic. The horse is very sensitive to its influence; the use of it is attended with risk, and care and careful attendance are necessary in administering it. Sometimes the pain is deadened by injecting cocaine into the gum with a hypodermic syringe, or the gum is treated with a sponge dampened with cocaine.

The horse's mouth is held open with an instrument. The beak of the forceps has a cutting edge, thus making it possible to settle the beak firmly down about the tooth. The tooth may come out comparatively easily; sometimes a tooth is loose, but it is more likely to be firmly held in the jaw. Sometimes when a tooth can not be pulled out with the forceps it is taken out with the forceps used as a lever, a block is placed for a fulcrum on the tooth next in front. Sometimes the horse's jaw is trephined. A piece of the jawbone at the base of the root of the tooth is removed from the outside. It may be that with an opening at the root the tooth can be drawn; if it cannot be it is knocked out from the under side. When trephining has been performed the cavity around the roots of the tooth is scraped out and freed from all diseased matter.

The necessity for having a tooth extracted arises comparatively seldom; probably not one horse in a hundred ever has a tooth pulled; 90 per cent. of the teeth that are pulled are molars. The charge for extracting a molar is usually $25; for extracting an incisor from $5 to $25.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The United States Civil Service Commission has given out figures which, though still subject to slight change, represent approximately the present extent of the classified service. The whole number of persons in the Federal service, including the legislative and judicial branches, is about 200,000. The civil service act declares that officers not in the executive branch, or any person employed merely as a laborer or workman, shall not be required to be classified, nor, unless by direction of the Senate, any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate. Within the executive civil service there are now estimated to be 178,716 officers and employees, 84,527 of whom are classified under the civil service act, embracing all except officers appointed subject to confirmation by the Senate, laborers and similar employees, and fourth-class postmasters. On the unclassified list there are 66,725 fourth-class postmasters, 4,815 officers whose nomination is subject to confirmation by the Senate, including Presidential postmasters, 8,638 laborers, and several thousand other employees, the majority of whom have an annual compensation of less than $300. A large proportion of this latter class are clerks at unclassified post offices. Within the classified service the total of officers excepted from examination remains 781, of whom 570 are assistant postmasters. Of the places within the scope of the merit system there should be included in addition to the total given 5,063 mechanics, etc., at the navy yards and naval stations, originally covered by Secretary Tracy's regulations, but brought within the classified service by the executive order of Nov. 2 last. The merit system, therefore, now includes, approximately, 90,000 places.

The National Bureau of Education has just issued a phamplet on professional education, which contains a number of interesting statistics. It shows that in the various medical colleges of the United States there are 22,887 students; while in the law schools of the country there are only 8,950. From these figures it would seem that, in point of numbers, the medical profession was much stronger than the legal profession. Such, however, is not the case. The last government census shows that the number of lawyers in the United States is fully equal to the number of doctors. The disparity between the two professions, so far as educational institutions are concerned, is explained by the fact that only a small number of law students take a collegiate course. They prefer to derive their training from the office of some experienced lawyer, and when they master the fundamental principles of the profession they are admitted to practice. Not so, however, with young physicians. Before receiving a license to practice medicine they are required to take a prescribed course of study in some medical institution. With lawyers a collegiate training is optional; with physicians it is imperative. In this same pamphlet it is shown that in the various theological seminaries of the country there are 8,050 students preparing for the ministry. With respect to the fair sex, there are 1,413 women engaged in the study of medicine and sixty-five prosecuting the study of law. Quite a number are also preparing themselves for the ministry and other branches of professional work.

People familiar with the conditions under which the world is supplied with rubber say there is reason to fear that the destruction of the trees producing this precious substance is proceeding at a rate which may have disastrous consequences in the near future. That the price of the raw gum has not advanced more rapidly in the last few years is due, they say, not to an intelligent cultivation and multiplication of the rubber trees, but to the complete lack of foresight that characterizes the inhabitants of the South American forests. The sudden vogue of bicycles and the universal use of electricity have vastly increased the demand for rubber, and so far the demand has been met without trouble. But the present chief source of supply is limited, and unless new ones are found, or new methods are adopted, several great industries may soon be seriously embarrassed. Rubber is a substance as nearly unique and as difficult to replace as is known to men. Fortunately, however, it is produced by more than one plant, and the utilization of new species has already begun. None of them compares with two found in the valley of the Amazon, but commercially important quantities of the gum come from each of a dozen plants growing in almost as many tropical lands. The Landophilia, a climbing vine of Central Africa, seems to be most likely of them all to take the place of the Brazilian trees if the latter are doomed to extinction.

Much has been published about the assassins of Paris, writes a correspondent, and in many cases fabulous gains have been attributed to them as a result of their crimes, but these exist more frequently in fiction than in fact. Statistics recently compiled by the prefect of Paris police throw a good deal of light on the assassin's trade as practiced in modern times. Especially interesting are they in view of the popular, but very erroneous, idea that the assassin's trade is profitable. That it is quite the reverse seems to be proved by a record of the profits gained by notorious assassins during the last thirty years. Biographies of a large number of French murderers, some of whom paid the penalty of their crimes on the guillotine, while others are transported to New Caledonia, show that the average murderer makes far less money at his abominable trade than is made by any third-rate artisan or even day laborer. Such being the case, the wonder is there are so many murders. And a greater wonder is, why, if they are determined to kill for the sake of money, they do not arrange to kill persons who are known to be wealthy and do not seize an opportunity when their intended victims have their pockets stuffed with gold. A distinguished official of the police force in Paris says that the assassins act in their usual foolish manner simply because they are imbeciles.

Ever since the defeat of General Baratieri the Italian journals have praised the way in which King Menelek has treated the 2,000 prisoners that were quartered in the different towns of Abyssinia. Now that the treaty of peace has ben signed and these prisoners are to be transported to Italy, many are said to have signified their desire of remaining in the country of the Negus. The Italian Minister of War, according to the Don Marzio of Naples, has received petitions from over one hundred soldiers in Abyssinia requesting that they be permitted to remain where they are and not be held guilty of desertion from the army. They assert that they have neither family nor home in Italy, nor any prospect of bettering their fortunes if they return; in Shoa they have found occupation at their various callings. The minister is disposed to grant their request, but, for fear of popular feeling in Italy, he has not yet done so.

For the purpose of stimulating public interest in his wares, an enterprising Chicago merchant placed in his store window a big yellow pumpkin, and offered $50 to the customer who guessed nearest to the number of seeds the vegetable contained. As a guarantee of good faith the prize, in shining gold pieces, was placed on the pumpkin, and the guessing went on with satisfactory briskness. One night somebody who obviously distrusted his powers of divination adopted a simpler method of winning the offered money. It succeeded perfectly, and next morning a shattered pane of glass allowed the chill lake breezes to enter by the big hole out of which the yellow eagles had taken flight. The thief did not go to the trouble of leaving any expression of opinion as to the number of seeds in the pumpkin, and it is not worth anybody's while to investigate that matter now, so it will probably never be known.

A Parisian scientist asserts that he has compiled trustworthy statistics concerning the number of eggs annually consumed by the nations of Europe. According to his tables, the greatest egg-eating countries are England and Germany. In 1895 England imported 1,250,000,000 eggs, for which was paid about £20,000,000. The eggs came principally from France. During the same year Germany imported 20,000,000 pounds of eggs, also representing about $20,000,000. Most of these eggs came from Russia and Austria-Hungary. Of all European countries Russia has made the greatest advance in exportation. In 1891 she exported only 11,000,000, but in 1895 the number rose to 1,250,000,000, representing a value of $10,200,000. A significant fact in connection with these statistics is that in those countries which are the greatest exporters of eggs the omelet is the favorite dish.

In and around Emporia, Kan., the buying and selling of cattle seems to be the only industry, which leads the Gazette of that town to remark: "The great trouble we have here is the idea we have in this section of the country that if fifteen or twenty fellows can sit around Mit Wilhite's stove and lie about what they made on the last bunch of cattle, we have the world by the tail. Well, we haven't. One load of cattle that came in on the Santa Fe the other day has ridden in and out of Kansas City four times. When such a big load of engine coal is fed into a steer the money is all out of him. Half the steers in Lyon county have been on the train so much that they go running up to the bars and bellow to be loaded every time they hear the whistle blow."

A Tell-tale Nail.

Dr. John Donne, the famous English divine and poet, who lived in the reign of James I., was a veritable Sherlock Holmes in bent of mind. A writer in Tid-Bits tells of one of his famous exploits:

He was walking in the churchyard while a grave was being dug, when the sexton cast up a moldering skull. The doctor idly took it up, and, in handling it, found a headless nail driven into it. This he managed to take out and conceal in his handkerchief. It was evident to him that murder had been done. He questioned the sexton, and learned that the skull was probably that of a certain man who was the proprietor of a brandy shop, and was a drunkard, being found dead in bed one morning, after a night in which he had drunk two quarts of brandy.

"Had he a wife?" asked the doctor.

"Yes."

"What character does she bear?"

"She bore a very good character, only the neighbors gossiped because she married the day after her husband's funeral. She still lives here."

The doctor soon called upon the woman. He asked for and received the particulars of the death of her first husband. Suddenly opening his handkerchief he showed her the tell-tale nail, asking, in a loud voice:

"Madam, do you know this nail?"

The woman was so surprised that she confessed; was tried and executed.

A TALE OF FRONTIER LIFE.

RECOLLECTIONS RECALLED BY INDIAN INCURSIONS.

What a Lowell Reporter Discovered in the Historic Town of Dunstable—Miraculous Escape From a Miserable Existence of a Descendant of One of the Pioneer Warriors of Colonial Times—The Talk of the Neighborhood.

From the News, Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Hiram Spaulding, who was for many years the proprietor of the Massapong House, a Boston summer resort, is undoubtedly as well known as any man in Middlesex County. Mr. Spaulding, besides having been a popular hotel man, boasts of being a lineal descendant of John Spaulding, a well known soldier who was killed in action with the Indians while serving in the command of the famous Captain John Tyng in 1804. He also is well known as the first leader of the celebrated Dunstable Cornet Band, of Dunstable, Mass., familiarly known as the "mounted band." Altogether Bandmaster Spaulding is perhaps the best known citizen in town, and respected everywhere for his uprightness and sterling character.

Mrs Nellie A. Spaulding is the wife of this gentleman, and almost as well known as her popular husband. A recent severe illness from overwork and malaria caused grave fears among her numerous acquaintances, and the local physicians seemed powerless to aid her. Chills and fever, impaired action of heart and liver, and general wretchedness were her portion, until her attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and she began to use them. On Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 7, 1896, Mrs. Spaulding finished the first box of Pink Pills, and she informed the *News* reporter that on that day she performed one of the hardest day's work ever accomplished by her. She is still taking Pink Pills according to directions, and all traces of malarial poison seem to have vanished.

"No one was more astonished at my recovery than my husband and my neighbors, and they are not surprised," said she, "to find in me such a champion of what is destined to become a household medicine, the precious Pink Pills."

At the request of Mrs. Spaulding, the *News* reporter called on several persons in the town of Dunstable, all highly respectable ladies of prominence in the community; he found them using "Pink Pills" with good results, and after a fair trial will (so they thought) be ready to add their testimonials to that of Mrs. Spaulding as to their medicinal and curative worth, especially in chronic cases of nervousness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

One Well-Mortgaged Cow.

"There are tricks in all trades but ours," remarked the carpenter, "and we sometimes drive screws with a hammer." A few days ago, not more than a thousand miles from Lake County, a collector called on a farmer for the payment of a note secured by chattel mortgage. The farmer was obdurate and gave no satisfaction that he would ever pay the note. Finally the collector said, "Well, I'll have to take the eleven cows named in the mortgage." "Oh, no; you haven't got a mortgage on eleven cows on the farm." "Why, yes, I have." And the collector pulled out a copy of the mortgage and read as follows: "One red and white cow, 1 cow spotted red and white, 1 red cow with white spots, 1 cow with white spot in forehead, 1 red cow with two white hind feet, 1 white cow with red spots on side, 1 white and red cow, 1 red cow with two white fore feet, 1 white cow with red spot on shoulders, 1 red cow with white spot on hips, 1 white cow spotted with red. Now, how do you like that?" continued the collector. "Oh, that's all right; I see you've got eleven mortgages on my old red and white cow; there she is down in the pasture; the boys will go down and help you catch her."—Vermillion Freeman.

Same Thing.

"Husband, what did the doctor say about me?"

"He said that you must give up religion and take to drink."

"What!"

"Well, he said you must stop doing so much church work and take a tonic."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

The man who would be considered wise often turns out to be otherwise.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

When a little man is lifted up everybody finds out that he is little.

When an article has been sold for 38 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, it must have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1858. *Ask your grocer for it.* Best of all.

Of British birds the cuckoo lays the smallest egg in proportion to its size.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

In Germany asparagus is peeled before it is canned by the aid of a special machine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The smallest mouse will cause the biggest elephant to quake with fear.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Car axles are made by a recently-patented mechanism.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1895.

There is no water on the moon's surface.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Montevideo's population is 244,342.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 14

IT looks as if McKinley was out shutting down banks and factories instead of starting 'em up.

The National Guard of this state will not go to the inauguration—Gov. Hastings says, No, unless they pay their own way. There is no money in the treasury the last legislature squandered it all on new offices and increase of salaries.

Spain is preparing to ask the good offices of the United States in settlement of her Cuban difficulty. This means that Spain will soon be at the feet of the United States. She is at the end of her financial string and the prospects are that Cuba will soon be free.

Gratitude is not dead with all—it was found with a few Repub leaders of Bellefonte the other day expressing their gratitude to a retiring official, for "value received" in patronage to their organs at the expense of Democratic papers. That's what's tearing down the Democratic party.

McKinley up to this time has been unable to get statesmen for members of his cabinet about half a dozen having refused. Let him come to Centre county and we will introduce him to affable Jack Dale; the portly Gray; the tall Col. Reeder; diplomatic C. P. Hewes, and other brainy Repubs, who would look well in the cabinet.

SINCE so many American millionaire girls have married foreign princes and counts, which turned out unhappy matches, and the girls have come back crying, let the balance of our millionaire girls marry respectable and poor American young men and see whether they wont find more happiness than those who married royal fiddlesticks.

THERE is more want and destitution among the poor of Pittsburg this winter than has been known for years, according to charity organization managers. The present cold snap has served to heighten the distress and the calls for aid upon the various charitable organizations are greatly increased. The panic year of 1873 is not to be compared with it.

THE entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be taken to Wasnington to take part in the inauguration of President McKinley. The official announcement was made a few days ago by Adjutant General Stewart. He has been careful to get the sentiment of the men and officers of the Guard before reaching a conclusion. Some of the officers and a few of the men are personally opposed to the trip, having been there on previous occasions of this kind, yet a majority are anxious to attend.

AT the old game at Harrisburg. A Schuylkill county legislator has introduced a bill to create a Commissioner of Mines, with a salary of $5000; a Deputy Commissioner, at $2500, and four clerks, at $1500 each. It is to be the duty of this force to see that the laws relating to mines and mining companies are obeyed. Should this bill become a law, it will be in order for somebody to introduce a similar one relating to iron and steel works, remarks the Ledger, and this will open the way for Commissioners to enforce the laws relating to every department of industry, from clam digging to department stores. There are plenty of laws to regulate the mining industry; there are inspectors, whose duty it is to enforce them, and the recent exhaustive inquiry into the mine disaster at Wilkesbarre yielded no suggestions for improving the service. The pending bill looks very much like a proposition to make snug berths for a few more politicians.

"CORRUPT PRACTICE BILL."

This bill will be brot before the present legislature and it should become a law so that political scoundrelism would receive a check.

This bill defines lawful election expenses and defines bribery, which is made a felony on the part of the bribe giver. The receipt of bribes is made a misdemeanor. Treating is forbidden. Intimidation, interference, personation and repeating have their respective penalties fixed.

Candidates' expenses are restricted, and candidates must file statements at the end of the campaign. If elected a public officer may not draw salary until this statement is filed. Candidates failing to file their expense statement may be fined. A person guilty of corrupt or illegal practice may be excluded from office by suit of candidate having the next highest number of votes. Political committees must file statements, and their accounts are to be open to the public.

Bribery is defined: The offer, positive or indefinite, of money, of public office, of nomination, of political support, or the loan of money or anything else, or the giving of any agreement, either before or after election, and either for voting or refraining to vote, is bribery, and is the same whether the advances are made by a candidate himself or his friends, or to a candidate direct or to his friends.

ITEM FOR TAXPAYERS.

The saving in many quarters by honest boards of County Commissioners has repeatedly received our commendation in the past because they deserved it and was one of the good things to bring our county out of the ruts of debt.

The REPORTER did some good in this direction by saving thousands of dollars for the taxpayers in reasonable charges for job printing, as the records in the court-house will prove. We give the more important items and approximate saving for the county in the past fifteen years, by the REPORTER'S contracts, viz:

1, On Election and other blanks for Commissioners' office, was paid per year, $600, the REPORTER brot the price down to $350—a saving to the taxpayers of $3,750 in 15 years!

2, On Annual Financial Statement, was paid $35 per 1000, for 12,000, the Reporter brot the price down to $12 per 1000—a saving of $5,850 in 15 years.

3, On official ballots, charged $900; the Reporter brot the price down to an average of $250—a saving in 5 years to the taxpayers of $3,250.

Total saved thro the Reporter for the taxpayers, in 15 years, in the above three items, TWELVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, ($12,850)—close on to one thousand dollars per year!

In the future this will be an annua saving of nearly $1000 inaugurated entirely by the Centre Reporter.

No honest tax-payer will begrudge this paper its splendid record in this work of lessening his taxes.

Tarred and Feathered a Man.

For furnishing Wm. L. Snyder with a coat of tar and feathers, and otherwise assaulting him, B. Goheen, Abr. Barnhart, Abr. Wangtek and Jacob Horn, living several miles from York, must face a Grand Jury. Snyder swore out the warrant and charges that the men caught him at the house of James Barnhart and dragged him down to the cellar, where they tore his clothes off and then covered him with hot tar.

He was next rolled in a pile of feathers and then driven out in the bitter cold weather, where they assaulted him with a shower of clubs and stones. He finally reached home more dead than alive, and for some time was fearful that he would not recover.

The defendants do not deny the charge, but justify their conduct on the ground that Snyder had broken up the family of another neighbor by being too intimate with the man's wife.

LINDEN HALL

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

John Frazier and wife took a trip to Buffalo Run on Saturday.

Mr. Rothrock, of Boalsburg, was visiting friends in town on Saturday.

J. B. Wagner spent Sunday last at his parents home near Tusseyville.

Rev. C. H. Goodling was making pastoral calls in our village on Friday.

Quite a number of our people are stricken with the "grip" or influenza.

The oldest son of Luther Kline and wife is sick with that dread disease grip.

Harry Miller and George Meyer were to Coburn on Saturday on a business trip.

Alfred Lee and wife and daughter were visiting friends near Colyer on Sunday.

The young child of A. Rote is slowly recovering from a severe attack of catarrh fever.

Willis Zeigler is confined to the house with a bad cold which has settled in his bowels.

John Frazier and daughter Edith are visiting among friends in and around Pleasant Gap.

Wm. Fielding had a very strong attraction in the direction of Spring Mills on Saturday evening:

Ezra Tressler was visiting and transacting business in Altoona a few days last week; work is still very dull in that part of the state.

Miss Blanche Swab, who for the past year has been making her home in Tyrone, came home quite unexpectedly last Friday; her many friends are glad to see her back.

Miss Katharine Zeigler, of Lock Haven, was a pleasant and welcome caller at the home of her uncles and cousins a few days last week.

Rev. C. H. Goodling, pastor of the United Ev. congregation is conducting a meeting at this place; it is being held in the large and spacious room in the big brick house belonging to R. G. McClellan; it is hoped that many souls will turn to Christ during this season of prayer.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

AARONSBURG.

Frank Jordon, a Pauper, Dies of Pneumonia Last Saturday.

Thomas Yearick has been quite ill for some time, with some kidney and liver trouble; he is confined to his room and at times suffers a great deal of pain. Mr. Yearick is no longer a young man, being in his 75th year.

Frank Jordan, known to nearly everybody in Penns valley, died last Saturday evening, of pneumonia. During the butchering season Frank always made it a point to be on hand to shape a big dinner and supper; exposure brought on the malady that ended his career. His age was about forty years, and since he became a pauper he made his home with George Homan, where he died.

John Gettig, who had been without work since last October received a dispatch last week to come to Erie and work in a bicycle factory and he went at once; last winter at this time he was working in a railroad shop in southern Texas on the gulf.

It is reported that there is a family living along Pine Creek in this township who are in a destitute condition, the husband having gone and left them some time ago. Having only moved there in the spring they have not gained a residence.

Charles H. Stover, who lives at Mifflin, and is in the bakery business, has been in ill health for some time and came back to his native town to spend a few weeks and try and recruit his health.

W. R. Houser, who is an applicant for the position of U. S. store-keeper at the Woodward distillery, is circulating a petition through the township and has secured quite a number of signers.

Cal. Weaver moved back to town again from Bellefonte; he will move into Polly Stover's house in the spring as soon as it is vacated by Mr. Decker, the present occupant.

WOODWARD.

A Party of Our Young People attended the Meeting at Madisonburg.

Harper Reifsnyder had business at Millheim on Saturday.

Quite a good quality of ice is being harvested this week.

Robert Miller is seriously ill with no hopes of his recovery.

John Brungard had business in Sugar valley the last few days.

Miss Mattie Breon, of Centre Mills, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Robert Miller.

Wallace Weaver and John McEntire, of Millheim, paid a visit to this place.

Geo. Guistwite and wife, of Carroll, visited relatives and friends in this section on Monday and Tuesday.

A party of young people of this place composed of the Misses Ada Hosterman, Virna Hosterman, Hettie Smull, Mabel Wolfe, Florence Wolfe, Katie Rossman, Annie Orndorf, Maude Williams, and Messrs. John Fultz, John Wirth, Guy Vonada, Harry Runkle, Daniel Barner, Charles and Oliver Hosterman attended Quarterly Conference at Madisonburg on Saturday and Sunday. They were entertained by their pastor, Rev. S. I. Shortess, of the U. Ev. congregation; they report a good meeting and an enjoyable time.

BRUSH VALLEY.

Mr. Luther Weaver, of Kreamerville, and and Miss Edith Muma Married.

Miss Eve Moyer, of Centre Mills, is nursing a felon.

Some of our people are busy filling their ice houses.

Rev. Stover's meeting at Rebersburg has been successful.

Mrs. Yoder, of Loganton, visited friends in our valley last week.

Albert Steininger, of Union county was in our valley last Saturday.

Ex-Squire Harvey Corman, of Rebersburg is able to get around again.

Nevin Doterer, of Clintondale visited his old friends at Rebersburg last week.

Mrs. Hannah Krape, of Clintondale, was a pleasant visitor among her many relatives last week.

Miss Lydia Gutelius, of Mifflinburg, spent a few days with Miss Winifred Wolf, near Rebersburg.

Miss Hautz, of Columbia, is spending a few weeks with the family of Joseph K. Moyer at Centre Mills.

The principal of the Madisonburg grammar school was among his Rebersburg friends Saturday.

John Ocker, of near Rebersburg, will move to Union county some time in March; what then, will some of our Brush valley girls do.

The presidents of the Brush valley silver clubs seem to be in a state of somnambulism; they should wake up to a sense of their duty.

A wedding again by Rev. Muma, of Rebersburg last Saturday evening. Luther Miller, of Kreamerville, and Miss Edith Muma, of Rebersburg; our serenading boys have concluded not to serenade any more until Brush valley is over her wedding tide.

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest	Lowest.	
Jan. 7	27	18	clear.
" 8	32	16	clear.
" 9	33	19	clear.
" 10	40	31	cloudy.
" 11	38	26	cloudy.
" 12	30	17	clear.
" 13	20	6	cloudy.

On night of 11 had ½ inch of snow.

DELICIOUS DESSERTS can be made from NONE SUCH Mince Meat.

Plum Pudding, Mince Pie, Fruit Cake.

Recipe on every package. Your grocer sells it.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	90
Rye	30
Corn	28
Oats	18
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	16
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	6

Not How High

But how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's what makes ours an ever-expanding business, it's a potent advertiser; it tells the story through the purse in many homes, only to be re-told to others by appreciative money savers. Our Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Clothing and Underwear have been marked way down. You may need some. Boots and Shoes in profusion. A pair of good warm Gloves or Mittens will keep out the cold. We have just the thing. Come in and see them. We can save you big money on every purchase.

KREAMER & SON.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Public Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, FROM 1864 to 1894.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Special Offer to Ledger Readers.

The PUBLIC LEDGER has had prepared a large Post Office, County, Township, and Railway Map of Pennsylvania complete to date. This map is given free to subscribers for two months subscription to the Daily Edition or one year to the Saturday (weekly) Edition of the LEDGER.

The map, which has on its reverse side a *complete map of the United States*, has been adopted by numerous school districts in the State, and is the *best* and *latest map issued*. It is worth much more than the price of subscription but is given away freely to subscribers to introduce the paper to their notice in the firm belief that those who become acquainted with the merits of the New LEDGER will not be willing to give it up.

The LEDGER is first of all a newspaper giving all the news of the day, classified and in complete form. In the PUBLIC LEDGER every statement is verified, its news is therefore thoroughly reliable

Outside of its news department (which includes special correspondence from all the important cities and towns in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware,) the LEDGER is an illustrated family newspaper of exceptional interest and value, giving special attention to domestic affairs, religious news and comment, social events, games, sports, the fashions of the day, literary, art, farm and garden, scientific and labor notes, building society news, etc.

To its special New York and Washington correspondence, long since rendered famous, it now adds letters from the chief Capitols of Europe.

Its financial news and market reports are complete and reliable.

The Saturday issue is a great compendium of every phase of social life, containing reading matter to suit every taste compiled especially for the Saturday Edition of the LEDGER. Its treatise of the International Sunday School lesson is alone worth the price of subscription.

Its classified advertisements are as interesting as news and as widely read. The public has for years made the PUBLIC LEDGER its chief vehicle for the announcements of births, marriages, and deaths.

Agents wanted; liberal commission paid. Address Circulation Department the LEDGER for terms.

WRITE FOR RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

The DAILY LEDGER (Sunday excepted,) by mail, to any address in the United States or Canada, 50 cents per month; $6.00 per year.

Saturday's LEDGER (weekly,) a great home journal, which should be in every country home, $1.00 per year.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

10 times out of 10

The New York Journal recently offered ten bicycles to the ten winners in a guessing contest, leaving the choice of machine to each. All of them chose

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Nine immediately, and one after he had looked at others. And The Journal bought Ten Columbias. Paid $100 each for them, too. On even terms a Columbia will be chosen

10 times out of 10

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

ALL who are interested in furthering the sale of *Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book* should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain



An account of his campaign tour . . .

His biography, written by his wife . .

His most important speeches . . . .

The results of the campaign of 1896.

A review of the political situation . .

AGENTS WANTED

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers,

347-351 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.33 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.35 a m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia, 10.20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3.55 a. m; Washington 10.16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 34. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.43 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia

Train 5 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	8 40	Montandon	9 25	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 23	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 0..	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 19
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.05, 5.45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m. 10 05 a m. 5 07 p m, 6 00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M. PEVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.		Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv.	Ar.	p m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE		10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh		9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion		9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park		9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles		9 36	5 44	9 43
7 55	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG		9 32	5 40	9 39
7 58	8 05	4 18	Snydertown		9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany		9 25	5 35	9 33
8 01	8 09	4 22	Huston		9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR		9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale		9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's Sng.		9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville		9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs		9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona		8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL		†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	4 00		7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T	Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)		†4 30		
7 22	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila)				†7 30
p. m	a m	Arr		Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. §10 10 a. m. Sunday

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.		1½	7½	11½	WESTWARD
PM	PM	AM	Ar.	Lv.	A M	AM	PM	
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 04	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24		Braly	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 23	5 06	
5 31	12 22	8 02		Ime	7 28	11 28	5 08	
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

35 ACRES

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the Borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Ed. Crawford, of Colyer, was in to see us on Monday while in town.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbane has gone to Schenectady, N. Y., on a visit to her sister.

——Burgess Crawford and wife were visiting her parents at Lamar over Sunday.

——Tom. Swartz, one of Tusseyville's rising young men, was in to see us on Tuesday.

——Miss Birdie Wolf left Tuesday on a two week's visit among friends in Millheim and Rebersburg.

——Our esteemed farmer friend, Jerry Snavely, gave us a call and gave his label a goodly forward shove.

——Miss Christine Sartain, of Port Royal, Pa., is a guest at the home of her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Wolf.

——Mrs. Sallie Kline returned home yesterday after a visit of several months with friends in Tyrone.

——Miss Mabel Boal left last week on a visit to friends in Lock Haven. She expects to remain several weeks.

——Cyrus Durst, of near Linden Hall, was in town Monday. He will make public sale of his personal property next March.

——One of the REPORTER'S old patrons and good citizens, Michael Burkholder, of Centre Hill, was in to see us on Monday while in town.

——Frank McFarlane, of Boalsburg, a director of the Farmers Insurance Company, was making several social calls in town Monday evening.

——Mrs. Glenn, wife of Dr. Glenn, of Boalsburg, and sister, Miss Rose Woods, were the guests of Miss Mame Kreamer several days this week.

——J. H. Mersinger, of Will county, Ill., favored us with a call and put his label out close to '99. He will prolong his visit to his father near Colyer, until March.

——Supt. Gramley favored our sanctum with a call and took pleasure in making his label read '97, and informs us the schools of the county are in excellent trim.

——Mrs. Jonathan Musser of Haines gave the Reporter an hour's pleasant call and fixed her label a year in advance; she reports all in fair health down that way.

——Henry Emerick, of Farmers Mills, who will become a citizen of Centre Hall next spring, was in a few days ago to secure a date for the sale of his personal property.

——Jared Kreamer was down in Rebersburg the latter part of last week. Mrs. Kreamer had been down there for two weeks and returned home with her husband on Saturday.

——Our friend C. J. Finkle, one of Gregg township's prominent citizens, gave us a call and fixed his label in line with '97; he reports people in general well, but no new happenings.

——Rev. James M. Runkle is assisting Rev. Lewis Robb in holding services in Trinity Reformed church during this week. Rev. Runkle is preaching a series of sermons on the "Prodigal Son."—Altoona *Tribune*.

——J. S. Houseman, esq., of Colyer, illumined our sanctum and helped our exchequer by making his label run to '98; having filled the office of Justice of the Peace for nigh ten years very creditably he knows how to do justice to the printers.

——William Swarm left last week for Philadelphia after spending a short vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Swarm. He is taking a course in Pierce's business college in Philadelphia.

——Auctioneer "Billy" Goheen, of Boalsburg, was down taking an active interest in the insurance election on Monday. He has a large number of sales billed for this spring and as always is in great demand.

——Mr. Joseph K. Confer, living on the Crotzer farm west of Centre Hall, accompanied by Mr. Joshua Potter, spent a few moments with us on Monday. Mr. Confer will make public sale of his personal property and his sale will be found in the register.

——Dr. Will Stiver, of Freeport, Ill., arrived last Saturday, being called here by the serious illness of his mother on Church street. The Dr. is one of our native Penns valley boys who is making a name for himself in the west.

——Centre Hall's population was increased last week by the addition of the family of Mr. Pletcher, who moved in from Howard. He occupies the new dwelling erected by Mr. Colyer, near the picnic ground entrance. He will be employed at Paulson's handle factory.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

OAK HALL.

The Shooting Match Last Friday a Great Success.

I. G. Irvin returned from Hollidaysburg Tuesday.

I. W. Dinges, of Boalsburg, made a trip to Bellefonte Tuesday.

T. F. Gramley made a business trip to Coburn on Friday.

Our woolen mill is being repaired now to start in full force in the spring.

Mrs. Hammond Sechler, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of Jas. Gilliland.

James C. Gilliland of this place, transacted business in Centre Hall Tuesday.

Israel Beck and wife, of Nittany valley, were guests of D. Korman Wednesday.

Miss Ella Dorman, of Nittany valley, was a guest at Wm. Kaup's at this place last week.

Daniel Korman and wife attended the funeral of Mrs. John McCormick on Monday afternoon.

Oscar Wetzel and wife, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Harriet Snavely, of Nittany valley, were guests of Daniel Korman Tuesday.

Last Friday we had a large shooting match; there were a great many good shooters present; all had a good time, and all went home rejoicing.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 18—Samuel Durst, west of Old Fort, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farm implements of all kinds, etc.

MARCH 16—At residence of Wm. Curry, 1½ mile west of Centre Hill, horses, cows, heifers, young cattle, hogs, wagons, mower, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 23—At the residence of Ira Grossman, 1 mile west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements of all kinds, and all the household goods.

MARCH 19—At the residence of Henry Moyer, in Potter township, 1 mile east of Tusseyville; horses, cattle, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 17—Daniel Krader, near Spring Mills; 8 head of horses, 10 cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 11—Joseph K. Confer, 2 miles west of Centre Hall, 2 horses, 5 milch cows, young cattle shoats, wagons, reaper and mower, and all kinds of farm implements.

MARCH 20—Daniel Daup, 1 mile east of Centre Hill, 3 horses, 6 milch cows, sheep, hogs, wagons, farm implements, horse gears, etc.

MARCH 10—Cyrus Durst, 1¼ mile south of Linden Hall, 6 horses, milk cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, shoats, wagons, reaper, binder, farm implements of all kinds and household goods.

MARCH 25—Henry Emerick, at Farmers Mills, horses, cows, hogs, reaper, mower, wagons, farm implements of all kinds, etc. James N. Leitzell auctioneer.

LOST.—STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of the undersigned about the first of last October, a two-year-old bull, roan in color, with hog ring in left ear, and four white feet. Any information regarding the whereabouts of the above will be thankfully received.

J. E KLINE,
jan14-4t Colyer.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

In pursuance with an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, directed to the undersigned, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, late the property of George Grossman, dec'd.

All those six certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Potter township, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1. The one there f beginning at a pitch pine, thence along land of Samuel Keller's estate south 29¾ degrees, east 71¼ perches to a stone; thence south 69¼ degrees, west 87½ perches to a stone; thence north 23¾ degrees west 116 9-10 perches to stone, thence along land of Margaret Orlady, north 45 degrees east 65 6-10 perches to a stone; thence along land of Dr. Boal south 29¾ degrees east 70 perches to a stone; and thence along same north 68 degrees east 25 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 61 acres and 96 perches neat measure. It being part of the same premises which by sundry good conveyances or assurances in the law duly had and executed, became vested in the said George Grossman, party hereto, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

2. Another thereof, beginning at a post, thence north 28 degrees west 60 perches to post; thence along land of Abram Kerlin south 68 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to a point; thence south 28 degrees east 60 perches to post, and thence along Abram Kerlin north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres. 108 perches neat measure.

3. Another there f beginning at a stone in the public road and thence in said road and lands of Jacob Strohm et al., north 22½ degrees west 219 1-10 perches to a stone; thence along lands of Margaret Orlady north 42½ degrees east 43 6-10 perches to point; thence south 21½ degrees east 225 6-10 perches to a post, and thence along land of B. F Hosterman south 49½ degrees west 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing 55 acres and 129 perches.

4. Another thereof beginning at a post, thence north 28 degrees west 60 perches to a post; thence along land of Abraham Kerlin south 62 degrees wes 17 8-10 perches to stone; thence along same south 28 degrees east 60 perches to a stump, and thence north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing six acres and one hundred and eight perches neat measure.

5. Another thereof beginning at a stone, thence along land of John Lee south 67½ degrees west 22 8-10 perches to a stone; thence along land of F D Hosterman south 51 degrees west 69 1-10 perches to a stone, thence north 20¾ degrees west 105 1-10 perches to a stone; thence north 64 4-10 degrees east 87½ perches to a stone; thence along land of Samuel Keller's estate, south 29¾ degrees east 81 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 48 acres and 32 perches neat measure. It being part of the same premises which by virtue of sundry good conveyances and assurances in the law, duly had and executed, became vested in the said George Grossman.

6. Another thereof beginning at a post, thence along land of Abraham Kerlin north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to stone; thence same north 28 degrees west 60 perches to stone; thence along same south 62 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to post, and thence south 28 degrees east 60 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and 108 perches neat measure

TERMS: Ten per cent of purchase money on day of sale, and to be forfeited and paid as stipulated damages if the purchaser fails to comply with the subsequent conditions by paying the balance of purchase money when due. The balance of the said purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of sale and delivery of a deed or deeds, for the said premises, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of April, 1897, or soon thereafter as the sale shall be confirmed by the court.

CHARLES P. HEWES,
Trustee to sell the real estate of George Grossman, deceased.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre County, Pa
Centre Hall, Pa., January 11, 1897.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-ninth annual statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 25 561 87
Cash premiums		1 774 41
Money borrowed		900 00
Cash in treasury		317 97

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 136 62	
Salary of secretary	125 00	
Salary of treasurer	25 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	62 91	
Election board	3 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Rebuilding Nerhood house	557 00	
J. I. Thompson on barn and contents	837 00	
Mrs. Noah Weaver damage on house	16 64	
Jacob Bottorf, loss on personal property	28 50	
Amos E. Clemson damage to house	47 43	
Jack's heirs, loss on house	865 00—	2 709 71
Total assets and funds of the Company less expenses		25 845 12
To which add notes less the cancellations on same of 1892-3-4-5		110 582 86
Making the total available assets this day		136 427 98
Insurances taken the past year	270 321 67	
To which add risks less the cancellations on same of 1892-3-4-5	1 139 755 68	
Making risks in force this day of		1 410 078 35

LIABILITIES.

Samuel Garner note	78 39	
Interest on same	20 76	
Borrowed money	1 000 00	
Interest on same	48 89	
Hazel & Gramley	97 00	
Interest on same	5 82	
G. W. Nerhood note	42 93	
Interest on same	2 57	
J. I Thompson note	93 00	
Interest on same	2 32	
Jack's heirs note	135 00	
Interest on same	1 07	
Mrs Maize damage to house	5 00	
R. H. Boal's rebate, error in application	5 00	
J B. Crawford	190 04	
Interest on same	21 85	
Total amount of liabilities		1 749 64
Amount outstanding		251 29

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Col. A. Fred Reynolds, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, H C. Campbell, Frank McFarlane, Fred Kurtz, J. W. Shook, J. W. Evans, H E. Duck, A. D. Weaver, Samuel Gramley and J. R. Brungart. The board organized by electing:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, H C Campbell.
Treasurer B H. Arney.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secretary. President.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A Fauikner the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 4th day of January, 1897, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Jan., the 25th day of Jan., 1897, and to continue 2 weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 4th day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1897, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE estate of Elizabeth Miller deceased, late of Plainfield, Illinois. Notice is hereby given that Ancillary Letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo* on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Dec 9th, 1896. JOHN M. DALE,
dec10-6t Admr. c. t. a.

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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

New Fodder Crops...Geese...Save Your Corn...Finishing Off Beef Cattle for Market.

HOW AND WHEN TO PLOW.

Questions which arise to the mind of every agriculturist at some period of his career were recently asked Thomas Shaw, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, and were answered by that distinguished scientist. The questions follow: "Shall plowing be deep or shallow? Shall land be plowed in the fall or spring? Shall the plowing be carefully done or does it make any difference so long as the land is turned over?"

To which Professor Shaw makes answer as follows, through the columns of the Northwestern Agriculturist: The question of deep and shallow plowing is entirely one of conditons. These questions relate to soil, the season and to the crop to be grown. As a rule, it is not wise to plow thin, light soil deeply. If we let the plow run deep we bring up raw and poor soil, and we bury the mould so essential to the sustenance of a quick and early growth; and both of these are important in securing good crops.

Soils that are as rich below as above may be plowed at any time, providing they can be kept sufficiently moist; but remember moisture is affected by the depth of the plowing, as will be shown below, and stiff clays must not be plowed deeply when the sowing follows close upon the plowing. The newly upturned earth may have lots of fertility in it, but it unlocks so that the young plants cannot get enough of it to enable them to make a respectable growth. But under the opposite conditions they may grow more freely, and sometimes ought to be plowed more deeply.

As a rule, lands can be plowed more deeply in the fall than in the spring, and the less moist the climate the greater the necessity for plowing such lands in the fall. When thus plowed in the fall they form a firmer seed bed than if plowed in the spring, hence it can better retain moisture. The lighter and the more spongy the soil, however, the more important, relatively, is fall plowing, because of the increased power which it gives land to retain moisture.

Again, in all soils much of the food for plants is held in forms which the plants can't get at until they become available. Now, exposure during the winter to sun, rain, frost and wind has a tendency to unlock or liberate more or less of the food, hence ordinarily a surface turned up in the fall has plenty of food for the young plants when sown upon it, and in forms easily accessible; whereas, such plants plowed in the spring, there would not be time for the liberation of food to the same extent until the plants were well grown. In a dry season there would be but little opportunity for such liberation, for it does not take place readily in the absence of moisture. When plowing must need be done in the spring, therefore, it should never be deeper than the old furrow, lest diately accessible.

The aim of the Northwest, therefore, food in it which would not be immeraw soil should be brought up with should be to turn every furrow that can possibly be turned for crop production in the fall. The rains that have fallen the past season make it possible for the plows to go down this fall. Send them down, farmers; make the most of your opportunity. Try hard to turn every furrow this fall. Turn out early, return home late, and work on and on until the last furrow is turned, providing your horses can stand it.

A corn crop requires a deeper furrow than a crop of barley and a mangel crop needs a deeper furrow than a crop of corn. We must have some regard, then, as to the needs of the crop when determining the depth to which we shall plow. But even for those deep-rooted crops it will be apparent that when plowing the land for them in the spring we should not go down so deep as though we had plowed in the fall.

The manner of the plowing is all important. The chief objects of plowing are, first, to bury the vegetation that may encumber the surface of the land; second, to loosen up the soil so that the roots of plants can penetrate it; and, third, to secure an even seed bed favorable to the sowing of the seed and to the reaping of the harvest. Now, if the plowing is so done that vegetation is not covered, it will not quickly decay; it will be in the way. If weeds are left with the heads sticking out between the furrows, they will at once begin to grow, and if the furrows are carelessly turned there will be unevenness in the surface that will render the sowing of the seed less effective and will enhance the labor of removing the harvest. So be convinced of the necessity for careful plowing. One has but to observe the effects of careless plowing in a country in which the soil is stiff. It oftentimes means crop failure when good plowing would be attended with success in crop production. But in rich prairie lands careful plowing is not so necessary to good crop production; and this explains in part at least much of the wretched plowing that is done.

FINISHING OFF BEEF CATTLE FOR MARKET.

Perhaps on general principles twelve to twenty-four months is long enough to keep a bullock profitably. As the value of beef cattle of the same quality varies considerably during each year, a well-kept, fleshy yearling steer or heifer will yield a much larger amount of money to the owner at that age than the same would months afterwards, with its increased growth, says W. T. Taylor, of Ohio, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Hence the advantage of keeping stock all the time in condition, ready to take advantage of these varying circumstances. This cannot be done if we attempt to follow the ancient custom of growing before fattening and finishing our cattle for the market. Rich and strong grain need not necessarily be fed in quantities that would be detrimental to later growth should we decide to carry our cattle beyond the two-year limit, and at the same time enough can be fed to have them ready and desirable to the slaughterer and perfectly satisfactory to the consumer.

When the market price and other circumstances demand longer feeding, careful and judicious precautions in selecting stock will insure a continued growth and improvement, to repay all the food and care we bestow, although we may safely calculate that less gain, as a rule, will come as a greater age is attained. But as an offset to this loss, there is generally a better demand and advanced price for the more matured bullock than there is for one of less age and feeling.

The final effort in fattening for the market need or ought not to occupy a great length of time. If the bullock has had such attention as to insure the proper and steady development we are seeking, and such condition of flesh has been secured as to be in fair shape for the butcher at any time, and an additional season of fattening is desired, one hundred to one hundred and fifty days is long enough. Give during this time, or as soon during this period as we have brought our cattle safely to the point, all the grain of any kind that is available that they will consume, and pasture or other similar feed with the grain.

The best plan in my experience, when full feeding, is to place the grain in a suitable position and allow constant access to it. This plan requires less labor, and the food is then partaken of at such times as the appetite demands it, in such quantity as nature indicates. Minute details of any particular method or fancy scheme of feeding I have purposely avoided, for each breeder must supply them by intelligent attention.

Every animal disposed of in a thin-fleshed condition is at a loss to the producer, while by well managed work in increasing growth and quality it would insure a profit. Then there will be an evener distribution of fat and a great improvement in quality.

SAVE YOUR CORN.

The papers are telling about farmers out West burning corn in place of wood or coal, corn being the cheapest fuel there, considering the low cost of production. This looks like a waste of material, and is probably owing to excessive charges of transportation. The consolation the Western farmer has is that his loss is not his fault. He is the victim of other men's greed. Now, Mr. Farmer, are you not burning corn out in your barnyard, not exactly in the same way as the Western farmer, but burning corn all the same? You know that your animals are kept alive in cold weather by heat, and that their heat is made out of the corn they eat; that the colder they are the more corn they must eat or they will have to draw on their bank account of fat laid on earlier in the season. You also know by this time that a warm stable greatly helps to heat the cows, and you thereby save at least 25 per cent. of the food they eat, compared with those fed the same amount while exposed to the weather. This has been proven over and over again. Why not, then, get some planks, old or new, and make sheds or stables for all the stock? Stop burning corn in the stable lot, and also save the manure from being trampled in the mud of the stable lot, where it is not only lost, but becomes offensive. Get a move on you; save corn and manure, and have greater respect for yourself.—Home and Farm.

GEESE.

No fowl can be reared with as much profit and with so little care as the goose, says the Poultry Fancier. After they have attained the age of four months but little attention is required other than supplying plenty of fresh water, a good grass range and a scrupulously dry roosting place, which also must be free from lice and other vermin fatal to the young.

If it is impossible to provide free range, the next best substitute is wire netting which need be but about eighteen inches high to confine them until matured. Give them fresh water twice each day, also green food, such as turnip tops, celery and cabbage, or allow them free range morning and evening.

When Thanksgiving time arrives you can generally dispose of the young goslings at ten cents per pound, and their average weight will be about ten pounds. Suppose, for instance, you have twelve "gooselets" at $1 each, the receipts from the sale would be $12, and the cost of feed has been but a trifle. It is safe to say that your profit will have been $10 on the transaction. Of course they cannot always be disposed of at $1 each; but, on the other hand, the price is often more than a dollar; hence we take it as a basis on which to figure. We doubt if fancy fowls would pay better, considering, of course, that we always have a ready market for our geese. By crossing a China gander on Toulouse geese large goslings are obtained, quick to grow, nicely marked, with medium length necks, yellow bills and remarkably easy to domesticate.

NEW FODDER CROPS.

New fodder crops continue to attract much attention at the Vermont station. Soja beans of the green and black varieties have proved satisfactory each year. No other leguminous hood crop has given better returns in tonnage of green fodder, dry matter, or protein. The green variety yielded at the rate of six and one-half tons green and two tons dry fodder, and nearly one-quarter of a ton of protein to the acre. Good growths were made of hairy and spring vetches with and without oats, but after experience with these crops for several years at the Vermont station they are considered unequal to peas and oats. Serradella yielded about a ton of dry matter per acre, and is recommended as a promising forage crop that is rich in protein.—American Agriculturist.

THE FESTIVE PEANUT.

Interesting Facts About a Profitable Southern Crop.

Everyone eats peanuts and scarcely anyone knows anything about them. The peanut crop is one of the most profitable of the South. The yearly production of peanuts in this country is about 4,000,000 bushels of twenty-two pounds each, the bulk of the crop being produced in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina. These 4,000,000 bushels constitute but a small proportion of the peanut crop of the world, as the exportation from Africa and India to Europe in 1892 amounted to nearly 400,000,000 pounds, half of which went to Marseilles to be made into oil.

The largest amount of the American crop is sold by street venders, but quantities are used by confectioners, chocolate manufacturers and oil-makers. Peanut oil is used for lubricating and for soap, and is a good substitute for olive oil, lard, cottolene and butter. The residue from oil making, known as "peanut cake" in Europe, is highly valued as a cattle fodder and is also ground into fine flour and used as human food.

The Virginia running variety of peanut is the typical American peanut. Its vines are large, with spreading branches, growing flat on the ground and bearing pods over their entire length. The pods are large and white. There are many other varieties grown in other states, some of them being upright bushes instead of vines.

The peanut is sorted in the factory into four grades, the first three being sold to venders, and the fourth sold to confectioners for making "burnt almond" and cheap candies. The $10,000,000 worth of peanuts America uses are not counted in the staple food, but are eaten at all intervals as a luxury. The peanut is used by the planter as a fattener for his hogs.

In the old world millions of bushels are made into oil, in which the nuts are very rich, thirty to forty per cent. of the shelled nut being oil. It has an agreeable taste and is more limpid than olive oil. Peanut oil is used as a lighting oil, but does not give a very brilliant flame. The peanut cake left after the oil is extracted is sold for $30 a ton in Germany and fed to cattle and sheep. Experiments were made in Germany on an army biscuit to be made from peanut flour, but they were not successful, though the flour is most nourishing.

Legal Fees.

A would-be client once wrote to Parsons, the American advocate, stating a case for his opinion, and enclosing a $20 note. The other did not reply; whereupon the man wrote a second letter. Then Parsons answered that he had read the case and formed his opinion, but somehow "it stuck in his throat." Whereupon the man, perceiving what was amiss, enclosed a $100 note and got the opinion.

Nobody does anything well for nothing, and certainly not a lawyer. Lord Mansfield was so sensible of this that when on one occasion he had to attend to some professional business of his own, he took some guineas out of his purse and put them into his waistcoat pocket to give him the requisite stimulus. Sir Anthony Malone, an Irish Attorney-General, was so imprudent as to omit this precaution, and, as Mr. Croake James informs us, was grievously punished for it, for he was so inattentive as regards some property he bought for himself that he lost $15,000 a year by it. In future he caused his clerk to make an abstract of the title deeds of any property he bought, and lay it before him with a fee of five guineas, properly indorsed, which the clerk was scrupulously to account for, after which Sir Athony made no more mistakes, as regarded, at least, his own affairs.—London Illustrated News.

A notice has been sent to the Army and Navy officials that on and after July 4, 1897, the American flag will have forty-five stars. An order has also been issued to the custodians of public buildings to begin at once to put the additional stars in all old flags or secure new ones which must comply with the order. There will be six rows of stars. The first, third and fifth rows will have eight stars each, and the second, fourth and sixth seven stars each.

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST ON THE FASHIONS.

Newest Aid to Woman's Beauty...Pay of Women Musician's...The Women of India...Latest Shoes for Women.

STANDARDS OF BEAUTY DIFFERENT.

A different standard of beauty is set up in every country, and in every land artificial means of beautifying the face are used. The women of Japan are lovely with gilt teeth; those of the Indies stain their teeth red; those of Guzurat invariably stain them black. In Greenland the women color their faces with green and yellow pigment, and the prettiest Muscovite maiden cannot hope for admiration until she has covered her fair complexion with coarse red and white paint. In Persia an aquiline nose is a necessity to either male or female beauty, and frequently out of a family of sons the accession to the throne has been decided by the shape of the nose. Red hair is viewed with horror and always dyed. On the contrary, in Turkey red hair is counted as a great beauty and the women dye their hair that tint. In some countries mothers break the noses of their daughters to render them attractive or bind their infant heads in boards to elongate them. In China, where most eyes are narrow and long, a small, round eye is considered an extraordinary beauty. Chinese girls pluck their eyebrows to make them very fine. Turkish women paint their eyebrows with gold, and at night the effect is very odd and not displeasing. An African beauty must have very small eyes, thick, pouting lips, a large, perfectly flat nose and a jetty skin, which, from constant oiling, positively glistens. A nose-ring to a European is very objectionable, but the Peruvians pierce the noses of their women and hang weighty rings, the thickness of which indicates the rank of the husband. Nose boring is also very prevalent among the Hindus, and often a number of perforations are made, from which are hung tiny rings of jade, crystal, silver, gold or turquoise. Ears also are bored to an extravagant extent, and sometimes a belle will have the entire rims of both ears garnished with innumerable rings.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A CRAZE FOR TWEEDS.

The attention of all fashionable Londoners is now directed to the conspicuous revival of the craze for tweeds. Those of the present season are of fine texture and cost a handy sum. Canvas materials, too, of the thickest and coarsest qualities are putting in appearance, most of them displaying at least two colors, violet, dark blue and green making the favorite combinations. The short, loose black coat is trying valiantly to make its appearance, but most of the tailor suits still adhere to the close, tight styles, the skirts growing narrower and the coats being cut in the style of a man's morning coat. For street and out of door sport the Norfolk jacket is being seen frequently, but this is a trying fashion. A gown was recently seen at a Scottish country house which combined the rare attractions of a tea gown and a dinner gown. It was made of black mousseline de soie, striped with narrow yokes of fine jet, and falling from a square yoke of fine lace, with tight sleeves of the same, surmounted by double frills of kilt-plaited mousseline. This was always worn with the hair arranged in the latest French fashion, which consists of a waved fringe in front and waved hair at the back of the neck, with a small tight knob on the extreme top of the head. Another attractive evening dress seen at the same country house had a moire silk skirt, shot with green and blue, completed with a pale green chiffon bodice high in the neck and formed entirely of tucks run crosswise. This has a jacket hanging in points to the waist of cream-color lace, studded with beads and jewels matching the three colors of the skirt.

SOME NEW VEILING.

There is a new variety of veiling in the shops which is calculated to cast a becoming flush over the faces of all women who wear it. Rouges, powder, pastes, beautifying compounds of all sorts are on the way to be superseded by this simple and inexpensive device. With the aid of a yard of the new veiling the palest complexion takes on a tinge of health, and the girl who wants to look peachy and pinky and yet hates the rouge pot may revel in a rosy flush. The double veil does not look as if the wearer had deliberately put on two veils to enhance her good looks, yet that is precisely what she has done. It is true that the two veils are joined together, and this is the secret of the new veil's construction. It is made after this fashion. The inner veil is made of very thin tulle of the palest pink imaginable. This suffices to convey the impression of a superior complexion. Attached to this is a black dotted veil of delicate mesh and varied design. This is to set off the pink tulle complexion and make it appear positively brilliant. The result is a pronounced success, and, in spite of the two layers, the veil is not so heavy in appearance as many single veils. This most ingenious contrivance adds a most alluring touch to the toilet, and every girl who is dissatisfied with the insufficient glow of her flesh-and-blood cheeks should make a trial of it.

BLACK AND WHITE IN VOGUE.

The elegant and always ladylike combination of black and white is still in highest vogue both here and abroad. Skirts of white Lyons satin have bodices of black and white brocade or striped satin, lavishly trimmed with white Venetian point lace. Again, white satin sleeve puffs are veiled with jet sequins and handsome black satin gowns have accessories of very rich white lace and insertion. White and creamy Liberty satins are decorated with wide black velvet ribbon, of the ribbon alone, or overlaid with point de Gene, guipure, or Venetian lace insertion bands. Black laces of every elegant description are used by high-class modistes in making entire waists and for bretelles, fichus, berthas, collarettes, sleeves, puffs, blouse-fronts, jacket effects, and rose, coquille and fan pleatings and rosettes for bodices and skirts of full-dress toilets. For a woman whose wardrobe is limited, and who wishes a gown at once becoming, suitable and refined, a black and white mixture of some elegant materials that are not necessarily extravagant in price, is a pretty and sensible choice between a sombre hue and any of the brilliant gowns of the present season.—New York Post.

LATEST SHOES FOR WOMEN.

"The manufacturers are trying to run out the pointed toes," said the clerk in one of the best shoe stores, "but they do not succeed. The women like them too well, and retail dealers like them also, for it is much easier to fit a foot satisfactorily with the pointed toe than with the square or round toe. However, the extreme toothpick toe is not quite so popular."

The bull dog toe is the latest street shoe for the feminine foot. It is an aggressive boot and is likely to assist in developing the new woman, for it is strong and may be depended on to carry her dry shod over rough and storm-swept paths.

It has all the qualities of the common-sense shoe, while it is a little more shapely over the instep.

The newest slipper has a pretty leather rosette on it and this rosette has a cut jet buckle. This slipper costs about $2.50, and is a dainty affair.—St. Louis Star.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

Indian women are peculiarly simple and childish in character, yet very different from Europeans of the same class. Northern and Southern India, says Mrs. Besant, are two distinct countries in all the laws and customs which affect women. In the north the "Purdah" is in full power, and the women look upon any publicity as an outrage, while in the south their position is quite different, yet men and women do not meet freely in society. Mothers and grandmothers have great influence and authority in the family and home life, and in outside affairs as well, for an Indian will not act in a public matter against the advice of either one. In Southern India very young children are married, and if the infant husband dies his youthful widow can never marry again.

PAY OF WOMEN MUSICIANS.

Mme. Patti is remarkable not only as the greatest of living vocalists, but as the best paid woman worker in the world. She has frequently received $5,000 a night for a performance, and has not sung for many years past for less than $3,000. Mme. Melba's fee, whether for concert or opera, is never less than $1,000. Mme. Eames and Nordica received each $700 for their operatic performances during the season. The latter's invariable fee for singing in concert or oratorio is $500. Mme. Calve received $600 a performance during the season of 1894.—New York World.

NEWEST AID TO WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

A double veil is, possibly, the newest aid to woman's beauty and attractiveness. A thin veil of the most delicate shade of pink tulle is first procured, and over this is placed one of black, with dots or designs in it. The two are securely fastened together, and the improvement in the appearance of the complexion is really wonderful. The fashion, which must have emanated from the brain of a French woman, will be a blessing to the women who have bad or indifferent complexions.

FASHION NOTES.

Mauve and brown are one of the popular contrasts in millinery.

Corsets of brocaded satin with jeweled clasps are one of the season's novelties.

Mahogany-colored hair is the latest fad, and the transition period between dark brown and this coveted shade of red is very interesting to the keen observer.

Silk Moreen is a new material for petticoats. It costs $1.50 a yard, is fully a yard wide, and comes in a variety of colors.

A novel muff and cape long enough to reach to the elbows are made of coque feathers, with the breast feathers for the yoke.

Long cloaks of brocaded silk, cloth, and uncut velvet, made with bishop sleeves and trimmed with fur, are worn with evening dress.

Watches have gradually diminished in size until now the very latest bit of enamel, set round with diamonds, is no larger than a man's signet ring.

One secret of success in dress is to find out the colors which are most becoming and never wander away from these, no matter what the fashion is.

The fashionable society girl of to-day knits golf stockings for her own amusement and advantage, and this humble occupation affords an unlimited field for the display of taste and variety in colors.

Fine book muslin in all the pretty light tints is used for evening waists for young girls, and is made over cheap silk or satin, trimmed with lace and ribbons, and worn with light-colored or black silk skirts.

Muff chains of gold with diamonds set at intervals, so that they are open on both sides, are one of the novelties in jewelry. Rubies, sapphires, emeralds and amethysts are also distributed in the same manner.

The fashionable silks this season have moire effects, and moire with silver or gold threads running through it is very effective. Tinseled fabrics of all sorts abound in the shops, but they require very careful blending with other materials to make them becoming.

Empire muffs of velvet lined with fur are made up this season, and the latest style of fur muff has a lining of the same fur. Other novelties in fur are the bolero jackets trimmed around with cream lace or otherwise decorated with applique designs in beads.

Distinction in dress is a difficult matter with the variety of colored embroideries, laces and the diversity of materials in use this season, but a successful way to attain it is to have a plain costume of some soft color like gray or brown, and put the note of color in the hat and muff, and an umbrella to match.

THE POLAR PEOPLE.

The following interesting facts were gleaned by the Philadelphia Record from the recent lecture on "Some Characteristics of the Most Northern Eskimos," delivered by Henry G. Bryant, commander of the Peary auxiliary expedition of 1894:

The Eskimos in Southern Greenland are a separate and distinct people from those of the northern part.

Some of the individuals of the Southern Eskimos have blue eyes, light complexions and blue hair, unmistakable proofs of the admixture of European blood.

They are physically deteriorating from the use of stimulants and tobacco, and are no longer able to endure the rigors of the winter.

Their kayaks or boats, however, are marvels of ingenious construction, being built on the graceful lines of our own racing shells.

The Eskimos of the north of Greenland are completely isolated from the rest of the world, hemmed in on the north by the Humboldt glacier, an impassable ice wall; and on the south by Melville glacier, while inland they cannot go on account of lack of food and means of travel. Their country extends about 350 miles between sexenty-six and seventy-nine degrees north latitude.

Until Sir John Ross landed there in 1818 they believed themselves the only people in the world.

When the Kite landed there in 1891 most of them had never seen a white man, although they had traditions of the visit of white men and their strange boats.

These people are exceedingly primitive, apparently just emerging from the stone age of prehistoric man.

The weapons with which they pursue their game are exceedingly crude. Until within the past twenty years they did not know the use of even the bow and arrow, or of the kayaks, so characteristic of the Southern Eskimos.

They were very friendly to the Peary expedition, and welcomed the arrival of the vessels and white men with much boisterous expression of good will.

Their language is exceedingly scant and simple, so that with the aid of signs the Peary expedition soon learned to converse with them.

They dress in skins, their costume consisting of moccasins knee high, of sealskin, with rabbitskin stockings, breeches of reindeerskin or bearskin and a coat and gloves of sealskin.

They eat their food uncooked.

They do not use fire to keep themselves warm, depending solely on animal heat.

Nature has made a wise provision in providing this peculiar people with a layer of fat directly under the skin, similar to the blubber of the animals of that region.

Found on Stony Slopes.

The general belief that edelweiss grows only in dangerous and almost inaccessible places has no foundation. Of course, with it as with any other Alpine plant, this may now and then happen. But, as a rule, it is found on rough and rather stony slopes of grass, the ordinary pasture of sheep and goats, at heights ranging from six thousand to eight thousand feet above sea level. It is not often met with below the former limit, and seldom above the latter. That it is a great rarity is another article of faith; but this also is a myth, for there are few districts where it does not occur, often abundantly. What has caused it to be so highly prized is difficult to understand. It is an everlasting, but that is almost equivalent to saying it has no great beauty. It is, in short, a quaint rather than a beautiful flower. The edelweiss is an extremely easy plant to raise from seed and should be treated as an annual. It is, however, very difficult to transplant with any success. When grown on anything like the sea level, or in fact anywhere from home, it entirely loses its distinctive character and becomes worthless as a garden plant.

There is a movement on foot in England to hold a great conference of English speaking religious workers, nonsectarian in character, to emphasize the duties and blessings of those who are using the English language.

Tariff and Taxes.

Whatever the new order of things may be in tariff and taxes, business is already better, and there are sure signs of its being rapidly improved. Infirmities and ailments are the tariff and taxes on physical strength. Lumbago is a complaint that taxes our best endurance. It cripples and unfits one for anything like active exertion. It is a sudden backache, but no matter how sudden, St. Jacobs Oil is quick and sure enough in its prompt cure to break it up and restore strength. In paying the taxes on our health the best currency is the best remedy for pain, and its prompt use the surest way of getting back to business.

Don't judge a man's bravery in the day time, when there are no ghosts or mad women around.

Calendars and Coupons.

So many beautiful calendars and entertaining novelties have been issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that we are hardly surprised to receive this season not only one of the very prettiest designs in calendars, but with it coupons which entitle the recipient to attractive novelties. Every one who gets a Hood's Sarsaparilla calendar for 1897 secures something that will prove interesting and valuable as well as a beautiful specimen of the lithographer's art. The calendar is accompanied this season by an amusing little book on "The Weather." Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

We are rich not in what we have, but in what we cannot lose.

True

Merit is a characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is manifested every day in its remarkable cures of catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

A Rat Creates a Panic in School.

The mischievous boy pupils came very near breaking up the high school at Livermore Falls, Me., a few days since. In some way, known only to the boys, they obtained possession of a live rat, and a big one, and let it loose to "do" the schoolroom. The teacher was simply amazed, and the "big girls" nearly had fits. They gathered their skirts about them with great alacrity and sought refuge on the top of the desks. Three of the boys were immediately suspended by the teacher, and a meeting of the town committee was called, at which it was decided, the committee laboring under the idea that "boys will be boys," to let them go back on promise of good behavior.—Lewiston Journal.

A Hazardous Occupation.

Since balloon ascensions began there have never been so many aeronauts injured as during the year 1896. Fourteen of them have either been killed or badly injured by accidents. Two of these unfortunates were women and both were killed. Professional balloon men ascribe the accidents to ignorance and carelessness. Only three of the fourteen aeronauts referred to were of long experience. It has happened that this season there has been a great demand for aeronauts from circuses and fair associations.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure **Backache.**

It has cured more cases of leucorrhœa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills** work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.

Successful

growers of **fruits, berries,** and all kinds of **vegetables,** know that the largest yields and best quality are produced by the liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 10% of

Actual Potash.

Without the liberal use of Potash on sandy soils, it is impossible to grow fruits, berries and vegetables of a quality that will command the best prices.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiments on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Prince's Career."

TEXT: "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for your sake He became poor."—II Corinthians viii., 9.

That all the worlds which on a cold winter's night make the heavens one great glitter are without inhabitants is an absurdity Scientists tell us that many of these worlds are too hot or too cold or too rarefied of atmosphere for residence. But, if not fit for human abode, they may be fit for beings different from and superior to ourselves. We are told that the world of Jupiter is changing and becoming fit for creatures like the human race, and that Mars would do for the human family with a little change in the structure of our respiratory organs. But that there is a great world swung somewhere, vast beyond imagination, and that it is the headquarters of the universe and the metropolis of immensity and has a population in numbers vast beyond all statistics and appointments of splendor beyond the capacity of canvas or poem or angel to describe is as certain as the Bible is authentic. Perhaps some of the astronomers with their big telescopes have already caught a glimpse of it, not knowing what it is. We spell it with six letters and pronounced it heaven.

That is where Prince Jesus lived nineteen centuries ago. He was the King's Son. It was the old homestead of eternity, and all its castles were as old as God. Not a frost had ever chilled the air. Not a tear had ever rolled down the cheek of one of its inhabitants. There had never been a headache or a side ache or a heart ache. There had not been a funeral in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There had never in all the land been woven a black veil, for there had never been anything to mourn over. The passage of millions of years had not wrinkled or crippled or bedimmed any of its citizens. All the people there were in a state of eternal adolescence. What floral and pomonic richness! Gardens of perpetual bloom and orchards in unending fruitage. Had some spirit from another world entered and asked, What is sin? What is bereavement? What is sorrow? What is death? the brightest of the intelligences would have failed to give definition, though to study the question there was silence in heaven for half an hour.

The Prince of whom I speak had honors, emoluments, acclamations such as no other prince, celestial or terrestrial, ever enjoyed. As He passed the street the inhabitants took off from their brows garlands of white lilies and threw them in the way. He never entered any of the temples without all the worshipers rising up and bowing in obeisance. In all the processions of the high days He was the one who evoked the loudest welcome, sometimes on foot, walking in loving talk with the humblest of the land, but at other times He took chariot, and among the 20,000 that the psalmist spoke of His was the swiftest and most flaming, or, as when St. John described Him, He took white palfrey, with what prance of foot, and arch of neck, and roll of mane, and gleam of eye is only dimly suggested in the Apocalypse. He was not like other princes, waiting for the Father to die and then take the throne. When years ago an artist in Germany made a picture for the royal gallery representing the Emperor William on the throne and the Crown Prince as having one foot on the step of the throne, the Emperor William ordered the picture changed and said, "Let the prince keep his foot off the throne till I leave it."

Already enthroned was the heavenly Prince side by side with the Father. What a circle of dominion! What multitudes of admirers! What unending round of glories! All the towers chimed the Prince's praises. Of all the inhabitants, from the center of the city on over the hills and clear down to the beach against which the ocean of immensity rolls its billows, the Prince was the acknowledged favorite. No wonder my text says that "He was rich." Set all the diamonds of the earth in one scepter, build all the palaces of the earth in one Alhambra, gather all the pearls of the sea in one diadem, put all the values of the earth in one coin, the aggregate could not express His affluence. Yes, St. Paul was right. Solomon had in gold 680,000,000 pounds, and in silver 1,029,000,377 pounds. But a greater than Solomon is here. Not the millionaire, but the owner of all things. To describe His celestial surroundings the Bible uses all colors, gathering them in rainbow over the throne, and setting them as agate in the temple window, and hoisting twelve of them into a wall, from striped jasper at the base to transparent amethyst in the capstone, while between are green of emerald, and snow of pearl, and blue of sapphire, and yellow of topaz, gray of chrysoprase, and flame of jacinth. All the loveliness of landscape in foliage and river and rill and all enchantment aquamarine, the sea of glass mingled with fire as when the sun sinks in the Mediterranean. All the thrill of music, instrumental and vocal, harps, trumpets, doxologies. There stood the Prince, surrounded by those who had under their wings the velocity of millions of miles in a second, Himself rich in love, rich in adoration, rich in power, rich in worship, rich in holiness, rich in "all the fullness of the Godhead bodily."

But one day there was a big disaster in a department of God's universe. A race fallen! A world in ruins! Our planet the scene of catastrophe! A globe swinging out into darkness, with mountains and seas and islands, an awful centrifugal of sin seeming to overpower the beautiful centripetal of righteousness, and from it a groan reached heaven. Such a sound had never been heard there. Plenty of sweet sounds, but never an outcry of distress or an echo of agony. At that one groan the Prince rose from all the blissful circumjacence and started from the outer gate and descended into the night of this world. Out of what a bright harbor into what a rough sea! "Stay with us," cried angel after angel and potentate after potentate. "No," said the Prince, "I cannot stay. I must be off for that wreck of a world. I must stop that groan. I must hush that distress. I must fathom that abyss. I must redeem those Nations. Farewell, thrones and temples, hosts cherubic, seraphic, archangelic! I will come back again, carrying on my shoulder a ransomed world. Till this is done I choose earthly scoff to heavenly acclamation, and a cattle pen to a king's palace, frigid zone of earth to atmosphere of celestial radiance. I have no time to lose, for hark ye to the groan that grows mightier while I wait! Farewell! Farewell!" "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor."

Was there ever a contrast so overpowering as that between the noonday of Christ's celestial departure and the midnight of His earthly arrival? Sure enough, the angels were out that night in the sky, and an especial meteor acted as escort. But all that was from other worlds, and not from this world. The earth made no demonstration of welcome. If one of the great princes of this world steps out at a depot, cheers resound, and the bands play, and the flags wave. But for the arrival of this missionary Prince of the skies not a torch flared, not a trumpet blew, not a plume fluttered. All the music and the pomp were overhead. Our world opened for Him nothing better than a barn door.

The Rajah of Cashmere sent to Queen Victoria a bedstead of carved gold and a canopy that cost $750,000, but the world had for the Prince of Heaven and Earth only a litter of straw. The crown jewels in the Tower of London amount to $15,000,000, but this member of eternal royalty had nowhere to lay His head. To know how poor He was ask the camel drivers, ask the shepherds, ask Mary, ask the three wise men of the East, who afterward came to Bethlehem. To know how poor He was examine all the records of real estate in all that oriental country and see what vineyard or what field He owned. Not one. Of what mortgage was He the mortgagee? Of what tenement was He the landlord? Of what lease was He the lessee? Who ever paid Him rent? Not owning the boat on which He sailed, nor the beast on which He rode, nor the pillow on which He slept. He had so little estate that in order to pay His tax He had to perform a miracle, putting the amount of the assessment in a fish's mouth and having it hauled ashore. And after His death the world rushed in to take an inventory of His goods, and the entire aggregate was the garments He had worn, sleeping in them by night and traveling in them by day, bearing on them the dust of the highway and the saturation of the sea. St. Paul in my text hit the mark when he said of the missionary Prince, "For your sakes He became poor."

The world could have treated Him better if it had chosen. It had all the means for making His earthly condition comfortable. Only a few years before, when Pompey, the general, arrived in Brindisi, he was greeted with arches and a costly column which celebrated the 12,000,000 people whom he had killed or conquered, and he was allowed to wear his triumphal robe in the senate. The world had applause for imperial butchers, but buffeting for the Prince of Peace; plenty of golden chalices for the favored to drink out of, but our Prince must put His lips to the bucket of the well by the roadside after He had begged for a drink. Poor? Born in another man's barn, and eating at another man's table, and cruising the lake in another man's fishing smack, and buried in another man's tomb. Four inspired authors wrote His biography, and innumerable lives of Christ have been published, but He composed His autobiography in a most compressed way. He said, "I have trodden the wine press alone."

Poor in the estimation of nearly all the prosperous classes. They called Him Sabbath breaker, wine bibber, traitor, blasphemer and ransacked the dictionary of opprobrium from cover to cover to express their detestation. I can think now of only two well to do men who espoused His cause—Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea. His friends for the most part were people who, in that climate where ophthalmia or inflammation of the eyeball sweeps over and anon as a scourge, had become blind, sick people who were anxious to get well, and troubled people in whose family there was some one dead or dying. If He had a purse at all, it was empty, or we would have heard what the soldiers did with the contents. Poor? The pigeon in the dovecot, the rabbit in its burrow, the silkworm in its cocoon, the bee in its hive is better provided for, better off, better sheltered. Aye, the brute creation has a home on earth, which Christ had not. A poet says:

If on windy days the raven
Gambol like a dancing skiff,
Not the less he loves his haven
On the bosom of the cliff.
If almost with eagle pinion
O'er the Alps the chamois roam,
Yet he has some small dominion
Which no doubt he calls his home.

One of John Bunyan's great books is entitled "Grace Abounding." "It is all of grace that I am saved" as has been on the lips of hundreds of dying Christians. The boy Sammy was right when, being examined for admission into church membership, he was asked, "Whose work was your salvation?" And he answered, "Part mine and part God's." Then the examiner asked, "What part did you do, Sammy?" And the answer was, "I opposed God all I could and He did the rest!" Oh, the height of it, the depth of it, the length of it, the breadth of it, the grace of God! Mr. Fletcher having written a pamphlet that pleased the king, the king offered to compensate him, and Fletcher answered, "There is only one thing I want, and that is more grace." Yes, My blood bought hearers grace to live by and grace to die by. Grace that saved the publican; that saved Lydia; that saved the dying thief; that saved the jailer; that saved me. But the riches of that grace will not be fully understood until heaven breaks in upon the soul. An old Scotchman who had been a soldier in one of the European wars was sick and dying in one of our American hospitals. His one desire was to see Scotland and his old home and once again walk the heather of the highlands and hear the bagpipes of the Scotch regiments. The night that the old Scotch soldier died a young man, somewhat reckless, but kind-hearted, got a company of musicians to come and play under the old soldier's window, and among the instruments there was a bagpipe. The instant that the musicians began the dying old man in delirium said: "What's that? What's that? Why, it's the regiments coming home. That's the tune—yes, that's the tune. Thank God, I have got home once more!" "Bonnie Scotland and Bonnie Dons!" were the last words he uttered as he passed up to the highlands of the better country, and there are hundreds homesick for heaven, some because you have so many bereavements, some because you have so many temptations, some because you have so many ailments—homesick, very homesick for the fatherland of heaven, and the music that you want to hear now is the song of free grace, and the music that you want to hear when you die is free grace, and forever before the throne of God you will sing of the "grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, though He was rich, for your sakes became poor."

Yes, yes, for your sakes! It was not on a pleasure excursion that He came, for it was all pain. It was not on an astronomical exploration, for He knew this world as well before He alighted as afterward. It was not because He was compelled to come, for He volunteered. It was not because it was easy, for He knew that it would be thorn and spike and hunger and thirst and vociferation of angry mobs. "For your sakes!" To wipe away your tears, to forgive your wrongdoing, to companionship your loneliness, to soothe your sorrows, to sit with you by the new made grave, to bind up your wounds in the ugly battle with the world and bring you home at last, kindling up the mists that fall on your dying vision with the sunlight of a glorious morn. "For your sakes!" No; I will change that. Paul will not care and Christ will not care if I change it, for I must get into the blessedness of the text myself, and so I say, "For our sakes!" For we all have our temptations and bereavements and conflicts. For our sakes. We who deserve for our sins to be expatriated into a world as much poorer than this, than this earth is poorer than heaven. For our sakes! But what a frightful coming down to take us gloriously up!

When Artaxerxes was hunting, Tirebazus, who was attending him, showed the king a rent in his garments. The king said, "How shall I mend it?" "By giving it to me," said Tirebazus. Then the king gave him the robe, but commanded him never to wear it, as it would be inappropriate.

But see the startling and comforting fact—while our Prince throws off the robe He not only allows us to wear it, and it will become us well, and for the poverties of our spiritual state we may put on the splendors of heavenly regalement. For our sakes! Oh, the personality of this religion! Not an abstraction, not an arch under which we walk to behold elaborate masonry, not an ice castle like that which the Empress Elizabeth of Russia, over 100 years ago, ordered to be constructed, winter with its trowel of crystals cementing the huge blocks that had been quarried from the frozen rivers of the North, but our Father's house with the wide hearth crackling a hearty welcome. A religion of warmth and inspiration and light and cheer, something we can take into our hearts and homes and business, recreations and joys and sorrows. Not an unmanageable gift, like the galley presented to Ptolemy, which required 4000 men to row, and its draft of water was so great that it could not come near the shore, but something you can run up any stream of annoyance, however shallow. Enrichment now, enrichment forever.

Killed His Playmate.

John Gaynor, sixteen years old, of New York City, was accidentally stabbed through the heart and killed by his playmate, John Summers.

Montevideo's population is 244,342.

ALL ABOUT SNAKES.

The new world has seventy-two varieties of venomous snakes.

There are said to be over one hundred varieties of poisonous serpents in India.

The serpent has two lungs, but only one is developed, the other being rudimentary.

Snake experts say that of all venomous reptiles the rattlesnake is the most deadly.

Pythons and boas in captivity have been known to go twenty-two months without food.

The teeth of a serpent are hooked backward, so that its prey, once seized, rarely escapes.

The ears of a snake do not appear externally, being merely small orifices covered by the skin.

The cobra is said to be the only serpent that emits a cry, which resembles the squeak of a rat.

The male snake is always smaller, more slender, of brighter color and more active than the female.

The skin of the serpent is exceedingly extensible; it can be stretched to twice its ordinary dimensions.

All serpents, even in the tropical regions, become either torpid or languid during the cool season of the year.

It is said by naturalists that the story of vipers swallowing their young when in danger has a foundation in fact.

A snake finds the same difficulty in crossing a plate of glass that a man experiences in walking upon very smooth ice.

Some boas and pythons have horny hooks or the sides of the body, which seem to be the rudiments of a pair of hind legs.

The python, in the old world, replaces the boa in the new. The python differs from the boa in having four teeth in the intermaxillary bone.

Snakes have frequently been known to commit suicide. Rattlesnakes, when surrounded by a circle of fire, will bite themselves to death.

All snakes feed on living animals and refuse to touch those which they have not killed for themselves. A snake is very choice about his meat.

The viper is the only poisonous serpent known in Europe, and it is found in every part of the Continent and in many localities in the south of England.

The hissing sound produced by serpents is greatly exaggerated, as the quantity of air contained in a snake's lungs is too small to produce a loud sound when ejected.

The forked tongue of the serpent is one of its most striking characteristics. Useless as it may seem, serpents have been observed to lap water with the tongue like a dog.

The entire muscular system of a snake is, in one way or another, connected with its spinal column, and presents one of the most complex arrangements known to the comparative anatomist.

The lower jaw of the serpent is connected with the upper by means of cartilages and tendons which are extensible, and the snake can thus swallow an animal larger in circumference than his own body.

The viper which, when St. Paul was shipwrecked in Malta, came out of the fire and fastened on the hand of the apostle, was probably the same variety as that existing on the island at the present time.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Proper Care for Eye Glasses.

"Spectacles and eye glasses are as much benefited by a bath now and then as people are," remarked a well-known optician. "It is strange how many people there are who think that their glasses only need an occasional wiping. Now, the fact is, glasses require baths as frequently as the ordinary person. The process is as simple as you may want to make it. My plan, however, is to take the glasses to a wash bowl and give them a good soaking in warm water. Then apply soap freely and rub it off by the use of a soft tooth or nail brush. After that give them a polish with any of the usual tooth powders, and then clean them with tissue paper, which is much better for that purpose than chamois skin, or anything else that I know of.

"The ordinary cleansing is all right as far as it goes, but it is not sufficient. Many a person has done great injury to their eyes by neglecting to properly clean their glasses. I have had a number of patients come to me with complaints about what they called a gradual diminution of their sight. An examination revealed the fact that it was wonderful that they could see at all, for their glasses were gummed over and had been fearfully neglected. A little soap and water, to which a few drops of ammonia was added, did the business. Some time ago a friend of mine, a surgeon, who makes a specialty of the ear, told me that there were more ear troubles in consequence of dirt in the ear than from all other causes combined."—Washington Star.

A Hair-Drying Machine.

To Miss Gwendolin Waters, of Denver, Col., belongs the honor of patenting a machine for drying the hair after a shampoo at home. The invention consists of a portable folding frame which may be readily adjusted to the body and which holds the hair spread over it in such a manner as to permit the free circulation of air through the hair. When the appliance is not in use its arms may be detached from the back piece and folded together into a small and compact package, which may be readily stowed away in a drawer or box.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention this paper and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

There are some very important lessons which can only be learned from a mistake

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (SEAL)

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The spider's eyes are not in his head, but in the upper part of his thorax.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

If you knew that to-morrow would be your last day how would you spend this?

R·I·P·A·N·S

Packed Without Glass.
TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripans Tabules is prepared from the original prescription, but more economically put up for the purpose of meeting the universal modern demand for a low price.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one at meal or bed time or whenever you feel poorly. Swallow it whole, with or without a modicum of water.

They cure all stomach troubles; banish pain; induce sleep; prolong life. An invaluable tonic. Best Spring Medicine. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. One gives relief—a cure will result if directions are followed.

The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all dealers, although it is probable that almost any druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so; but in any case a single carton, containing ten tabules, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied at a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons for 49 cents—by mail 45 cents. 12 dozen (144 cartons) for $4.32—by mail for $4.72. 6 gross (720 cartons) for $20.52. 25 gross (3,600 cartons) for $100. Cash with the order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

REVOLVER FREE. WATCH FREE

133 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer



Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, S. & W. model 32 or 38 cal. 5" Revolver, 1 solid nickel $4 stem wind and stem set Watch, 1 elegant rolled gold $1 Vest Chain, 6 triple silver plated Tea Spoons worth $1, pair gold plated $1 Cuff Buttons, gold plated Watch Charm worth 75c., 1 im. diamond solid gold $2 Scarf Pin, 1 doz. Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil Sharpener, 1 Pocket Memorandum and 1 Perpetual Button Hole Bouquet. All we ask, in order to introduce our cigars, is that you allow us to send in same package 50 of our finest 10c. Cigars, valued at $4.97. Full examination allowed. Remember, you only pay $4.97 and express for the cigars, and the 140 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 5 times what we ask, don't pay 1 cent. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

Money in Chickens



For 25c. in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 20 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. BOOK PUBLISHING CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York.

ENG 2

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

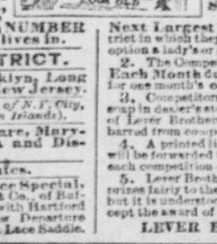
$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of	$100 Cash	$ 400.00
20 Second " " "	$100 Special Pierce Bicycles	2,000.00
40 Third " " "	$ 25 Gold Watches	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month		$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		$40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (*top left hand corner*) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.



No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (*outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands*).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

The 1 Competitor who sends in the Largest Number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive $100 Cash.

The 5 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Pierce Special bicycle, price $100.00.

The 10 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will Close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

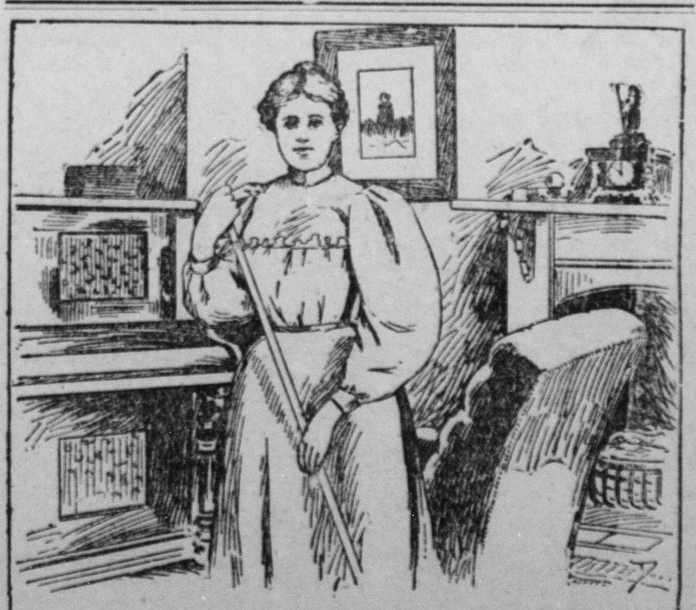
LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.1



A lady 43 years of age, residing at Perrysville, Ohio, says: "Any one who saw me about six months ago never thought I would be alive to-day. I looked like a ghost, and I couldn't eat or sleep on account of having malaria so bad. I had chronic indigestion, was dizzy about all the time. Medicine did not help me any. I spent so much on doctors I was clear discouraged. A neighbor told me about

Ripans Tabules

so I bought a package at the drug store. I got better from the first dose. *Now I am able to do all my housework myself.* I tell everybody to use Ripans Tabules and save doctor bills."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 14.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Thirteenth

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897,

To Saturday, Jan. 30, inclusive.

CHINA ANNEX--SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Dress Goods—Bargain Counter, front aisle,—Novelties and Staples—go to U at a loss to us.

Remnants from the rush and crush of past 2 months go at funny prices.

The Shoe stock needs pruning—U get the benefit.

Stop, think! We can't tell U enough to even give U an idea. But U can stick a pin here—The Racket is the store that leads in Bellefonte.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

20 PER CENT. OFF.

On Wool Dress Goods.

For a short time only. Not just any time you can pick up such bargains, if you are in need, improve this opportunity.

THE REDUCTION SALE

On Underwear started last week is still in force. Another cold wave is scheduled for the latter part of this week.

Now you can get Woolen Underwear at wonderful reduction prices.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

REDUCED RATES.

To Washington on Account of the Inauguration.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 1, 2, 3, and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates:

From Pittsburg, $10.00; Uniontown, $10.00; Connellsville, $9 80; Butler, 10.00; Allegheny Valley Junction, $10.00; Johnstown, $9.80; Harrisburg, $5.06, and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

At Lock's Mills, widow of John Beaty, age 50.

In the almshouse, Betsy Koons, age 71 years.

David Glick, in Indiana, age 57.

At Orbisonia, Katherine Kintzer, age 72 years.

In Union twp., Catherine McClintic, aged 75.

In Lewistown, Joseph Shreffler, age 63.

Union Co. Deaths.

In Hartleton, wife of Wm. H. Moyer, age 61 years.

In Hartleton, widow of Robert Lucas, age 80 years.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late deceased Mrs. Sarah Sankey desire to thank their many friends for the kindness and favors shown them during their late bereavement.

A Conundrum Supper.

The Society of Christian Endeavor will hold a conundrum supper on Friday evening, January 22nd, to which all are cordially invited. Particulars will be given in next weeks' issue.

—When you can buy good qualities at the same prices others ask for shoddy clothing, you will be quick to take advantage of the opportunity. Lewins, Bellefonte, can prove this to you.

FIRE INS. ELECTIONS.

Farmers' Mutual of Centre Co.—The Patrons' Mutual.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company held its annual meeting and election for 12 directors at the Centre Hall hotel, on Monday. It was the largest meeting held by the Company since its existence, which is a gratifying proof that the mass of the members feel interested in the welfare of this good old institution.

The following very excellent gentlemen were proposed as directors, from which 12 were chosen:

J. C. Smith and H. E. Duck, Penn.
H. Philips and A. Weaver, Haines.
Jasper Brungart, Samuel Gramley and J. W. Ziegler, Miles.
Wm. Allison, H. B. Herring, J. W. Evans, and John Shook, Gregg.
Sam'l Swartz, D. J. Meyer, Frederick Kurtz, Potter.
A. Murrey, Fr. McFarlane, Harris.
H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bailey, Ferguson.
Col. Fred. Reynolds, Bellefonte.

The election passed off without undue excitement, and resulted in the choice of the following as directors:

Col. F. Reynolds, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, H. C. Hampbell, Fr. McFarlane, Fred. Kurtz, J. W. Shook, J. W. Evans, H. E. Duck, A. D. Weaver, Sam'l Gramley, J. R. Brungart.

The new board was sworn in by Esq. Dauberman, and organized by unanimously electing the following officers:

President: Frederick Kurtz. Vice President: H. C. Campbell. Treasurer: B. H. Arney. Secretary: D. F. Luse.

The annual statement shows the company to be in its usual solid condition, excellent management and economy; general good feeling characterized the members in general. The only regretable feature being the attempt of less than half a dozen restless ones in town, of unsavory repute, by studied misrepresentation to breed strife between the farmers and merchants. The farmers have no safer and cheaper company to go to, and the merchants can find no insurance at less rates and with fewer assessments. The board of directors has weeded out all wild-cat and upstart stores and retained the safe and solid ones—this has been beneficial to the legitimate merchants and farmers, and the board is using all possible caution against taking risks on dangerous farm and town property. Surely the farmers and merchants will approve of this as it has been one cause for having had few taxes to pay for five years. The few persons bent on strife are known to a score of the best members to have attempted upon several occasions, years ago, secretly, to cook up strife and lawsuits in the company but were foiled by the vigilance of its friends—this sort of work is not new here by any means.

Consider well whence this attempt at strife originates, in secrecy—take warning in time for the good o fboth classes.

The Grangers' Insurance Company.

The Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, P. of H., the official insurance association of the Central Pennsylvania Grangers, held its annual meeting last Thursday. The reports showed about 5 per cent. of an increase in the business during the past twelve months, the company carrying more than two and a quarter million dollars in risks. The officers elected were: President, Isaac Frain, Maderia; vice president, S. H. Bailey, of Boalsburg; secretary, James H. Keller, of Centre Hall; treasurer, W. A. Kerr, of Centre Hill.

We learn from Patrons that their Company is on a most solid footing; that it is strictly for farmers, taking no risks on stores or town property, and its operations cover a number of counties and it is conducted with the utmost economy.

Blown Up by Powder.

George Hogencamp, a miner at the Cherry Run mines near Snow Shoe, was sitting in his kitchen filling his powder can from the keg he kept in the house. His mine lamp was burning on his hat, and a spark dropped from it into the keg. A terrific explosion followed, blowing out the end of the house, and badly injuring Hogencamp and his wife. The keg contained 25 pounds of powder. He was taken to the miner's hospital at Philipsburg.

Physicians in Convention.

The sixth annual meeting of the West Branch Medical Association was held at Bellefonte on Tuesday. It is one of the largest medical associations in the state, embracing the counties of Lycoming, Union, Centre, Clinton, Northumberland, Bedford, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Cameron and Elk. Dr. J. Y. Dale, of Lemont, was elected president for the ensuing year.

Had to be Shot.

Cyrus Brungard, the big Millheim butcher, recently lost a horse valued at $150, by slipping on the ice and breaking its leg. Cyrus had to shoot the animal.

——You certainly need a new equipment of underwear or a good dress suit. Call at Lewins, Bellefonte, and you will appreciate what he has in that line.

MRS. SARAH D. SANKEY.

Death of the Estimable Lady Last Friday Morning.

Mrs. Sarah D. Sankey, relict of John Sankey, deceased, died at her home near the station last Friday morning at about two o'clock, at the age of 62 years.

Mrs. Sankey was taken ill a day or two after Christmas with an attack of pleurisy. The disease developed into typhoid pneumonia, and she finally succumbed to the ravages upon her system.

The funeral took place last Monday afternoon from her late residence. Rev. Faus, of the Methodist church officiated at the services. Mrs. Sankey was a consistent member of this church for over forty-five years. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at this place.

About eleven years ago her husband, John Sankey, died and only six years ago the only son, Thomas, was taken from her by death. She leaves three daughters, Miss Alda J., and Mrs. Porter Odenkirk, both of Centre Hall, and Mrs. James Gregg, of Milesburg. Mrs. Sankey's maiden name was Neff, and she was the sister of Dr. Neff, and Lafayette Neff, both deceased, and John Neff, of Centre Hall.

Pleasantly Received.

In a letter to the REPORTER a few days ago from Rev. Samuel H. Deitzell, who has gone to take charge of his new Reformed pastorate at Cavetown, Washington county, Md., he says he and his better half received quite an ovation on their arrival there, which included $55.66 in money, enough grain and feed to do a horse a year, and provisions sufficient for his family two years, besides numerous other things. He also states that he is pleasantly located and in a desirable section. Rev. Deitzell it will be remembered, was compelled to undergo an amputation of the leg near the hip last summer. He has since been equipped with an artificial limb and is now able to move around with only the assistance of a cane, and hopes to be able to soon abandon the stick. The past summer he spent recovering his health at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. Alfred Durst, having resigned his charge at Pleasant Unity, Pa., to accept the call at his present location.

Resignation of a Pastor.

Rev. R. Leighton Gearhart has resigned the pastorate of the Reformed church in Bellefonte. For some time past there has been considerable feeling between the pastor and congregation, but the climax was reached on Christmas evening, when, after delivering a brief talk at an entertainment for the Sunday school, the pastor, with his two daughters and son, attended a dancing party given in the armory. The congregation at once put in circulation a petition calling for their pastor's resignation, but the latter, hearing of the affair, handed in his resignation voluntarily.

Seriously Ill.

The widow of Thomas Stiver, living in this place, has been seriously ill for near two weeks, with no hopes for her recovery.

Thomes Yearick, long a resident of Aaronsburg, is seriously ill with dropsy of the chest, which seems to have come upon him suddenly.

William Odenkirk and Miss Grace Smith, of this place, are on the sick list; hope nothing serious.

Struck by a Train.

On last Thursday afternoon John Fulton, of Salona, was walking on the Central R. R. track opposite the axe factory. Seeing an east bound freight coming he stepped off the track, but did not step away far enough.. He was struck by the train and very badly injured, and taken to Salona. He is about 50 years old. The accident occurred at Millhall.

A Rapid Growth.

It has been only in recent years that the Patrons of Husbandry were of any strength in Brush valley and the lower end of Penns valley. The order has enrolled a large numuer of people interested in agriculture in these two valleys, and at Millheim the other day the order took in twenty-three new members.

Machinery Here.

The machinery for Poulson's handle factory arrived here last Friday and workmen are now busy setting up the plant. There are eight machines in the equipment and the factory will soon be buzzing grinding out spokes and handles.

Death of Mrs. John McCormic.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. John McCormic, at her home in College township, on Saturday morning. Her age was about 55 years.

Appointed Notary.

Governor Hastings recently appointed J. O. Deininger, of this place a Notary Public. He has taken out his commission.

—A larger and better line of storm coats no store in Centre county ever carried than do Lewins, at Bellefonte. The stock will be pushed out at a lively rate the next few weeks. Prices will make them go.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Foster's Forecasts for the Month of January.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 2nd to 6th and 8th to 12th. The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 13th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 14th, great central valleys 15th to 17th, eastern states 18th. Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 13 great central valleys 15th, eastern states 16th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 16th, great central valleys 18th, eastern states 20th. This disturbance will belong to the low temperature storm period, and will close the coldest part of the month with snow in the north, rains in the south.

Temperature of the week ending Jan 9 will average above normal east of the Mississippi, and about normal further west. Precipitation will be above normal this week.

By mistake the general forecast of January weather in last bulletin gave the Rocky mountain weather for the country further east. Let that stand for the general line of the Rocky mountain and substitute the following for the east of Rockies country.

Temperature of January will be about normal. Warmest days will be not far from 3d and 25th, coldest near 15th. Most rain and snow will fall about 4th to 10th. Driest period 19th to 24th. Severest cold wave 6th or 7th end about close of the month. These dates are for the general line of the Mississippi river; east the changes will occur one or two days later.

A Game Preserve.

We learn that a company has been formed of monied sportsmen from this and other counties to establish a game preserve to take in a large scope of territory which will be stocked with small game, and the streams with fish. One thousand pheasants will be obtained from one of the western states early in the spring and let loose in the territory of the preserve from which a large increase is expected.

The company has negotiated for the Hecla Park property and a large scope of the adjacent mountain territory; the old mill building will be converted into a club house, the park further improved as a resort, the whole under such regulations as is customary. The membership fee is fixed at $100, and only members will have fishing and hunting privileges.

We know of no section in Centre county that is better suited for a game preserve and lovely resort than Hecla Park, with a railroad running thro it, mountain territory suited for any large or small game and streams for fish.

Will Make an Aquarium.

Druggist Murray intends building an aquarium in one of his show windows, which will be quite an attraction and interesting addition to his store. He has a globe of gold fish in one window now, but will give them more room, and a small fountain to keep the water pure.

Houses Badly Needed.

If Centre Hall had ten or fifteen more dwellings within its borders there would be a big jump made to secure them. A number of families will be compelled to remain out of town simply because there is no room for them, and a number of single dwellings are doing double duty.

Slight Fire at Bellefonte.

Last Sunday evening at about six o'clock, fire was discovered in the cellar under Lewins large clothing store, in the new Temple Court building at Bellefonte. The flames were subdued before they had made much headway and the damage wrought was by smoke and water.

Will Coach Them.

The new board of county commissioners who recently went into office, have done the wise thing to retain ex-Commissioner James B. Strohm until they are more familiar with the workings of the office. Jim is familiar with every detail having served two terms as commissioner and one term as clerk.

Farm for Rent.

Farm, 75 acres, 35 clear balance timber, good house and barn, outbuildings, fruit and water, all in excellent condition, ¾ mile east of Penn Cave. Rented for money or on shares.

4t HENRY EMERICK.

Killed Falling Down Stairs.

Mrs. Miles Shearer, of Lock Haven, fell down the cellar steps at her home on the afternoon of the 7, and was instantly killed, her skull being fractured.

Chicken-Pie Supper.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Reformed church will hold a chicken-pie supper in the room above Harper & Kreamer's store, on the last Saturday in January. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—The largest stock, the lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed is what gives the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, its big trade. Once a customer always a patron of that store.

A RUBBER ON YOUR FOOT....

....Is worth two or three doctors' bills. Which would you rather have? We have none of the doctors' bills, but we have rafts of Rubbers,—Rubbers to burn, as it were.

The Rubbers cover your feet better than our prices cover the cost to the makers, but the seeson has been a backward one, and the makers would rather have a little money in bank than a factory full of overshoes, hence we got them to sell at low prices. It is the same all through our stock. Good stout Shoes for everybody — bought cheap — sold cheap.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Our Annual Clearance Sale Has Begun. Bargains in every Line.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

ANNUAL

Clearance Sale

Of Furniture at W. R. Brachbill's.

Previous to taking account of stock, we offer great bargains.

HERE YOU ARE, ONLY ..$1.29..

Regular price, $3.00,

OAK OR MAHOGANY.



24 X 24 TOP.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

TIME SPENT IN STUDYING VALUES SHOWN IN OUR ADVERTISEMENTS IS TIME WELL SPENT.

Special Bargain Day Leaders for the Coming Week.

Special Domestic Bargains.

Good bleached Muslin, per yd. 5c
" Unbleached " " 4½c
Best Calicoes, per yard, 4c
Good Dress Ginghams, per yd. 5c
Good Apron Ginghams, " 4½c
Good Bed Ticking, per yd., 7c
Good Shirting, per yd., - 5c

And a thousand others equally as cheap.

Handkerchiefs.

20 doz. Men's White Handkerchiefs, a job lot of these and some of them worth as high as 25c a piece, they all go for the same price, - - - 5c

10 doz. Ladies' Fancy Bordered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, a regular 10c quality, now 5c

Suspenders.

50 doz. Men's and Youths' Suspenders, full length and good material, would be a big bargain at 15c, we close the lot, per pair, - - - 9c

15 doz. Men's Suspenders, a Suspender you have never before bought under 25c, now - 19c

WE ALWAYS SELL AS WE ADVERTISE.

Writing Paper.

500 packages Writing Paper put up in quarter reams, never sold before under 25c a package, now - - - 17c

100 boxes Writing Paper, including Note Paper and Envelopes, a usually 10c leader, we bought them cheap, you get them cheap, per box, - 5c

Ladies' Coats and Wraps.

Ladies', Children's and Misses' Coats at 50 per cent. reduction of all former prices. To secure the pick of this lot it is best to come early so that all the choice ones will not be gone before you have your chance at these.

Dress Goods.

A call will convince you what we are doing in this department. We have so many odds and ends here left over from the seasons trade that it is impossible for us to itemize them. We guarantee to save you at least 25 per cent on all dress goods you buy.

Clothing.

Men's good Everyday Suits, $3 98
Boys' good School Suits, 87c

Remember, we guarantee every article that passes through our store to be exactly as represented.

We never misrepresent goods in order to sell them.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and terrors to All Competitors."